

## Yemen reports new border tension

ADEN (R) — Yemen says Saudi forces attacked one of its posts in a disputed northern frontier area, scene of border tensions last month that led to at least one clash. An official statement issued in the Yemeni capital Sanaa said the attack was mounted on Sunday morning deep inside Yemeni territory in Saada, a northwestern province on the Red Sea. The statement, issued Sunday night, described the attack as new aggression. It charged "hawks" within the Saudi leadership were trying to derail reconciliation efforts by Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Saudi King Fahd. Yemen accused Saudi Arabia in December of violating its border by erecting observation posts and building roads in frontier areas including Saada. Diplomats in Sanaa said three Yemeni officers were killed in a border clash on Dec. 7. Riyadh said incidents took place within Saudi territory and proposed setting up a joint commission to investigate them. Saleh was expected to visit Saudi Arabia soon for talks with King Fahd. The official Saudi Press Agency said last week the two leaders spoke by telephone but it gave no further details.

Volume 19 Number 5808

AMMAN TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1995, SHAABAN 2, 1415

Price: Jordan 150 Fils

AT&T AT&T USA Direct® Service				
Your Express Connection to AT&T Service.				
Calling the states from Overseas is faster and easy with AT&T USA Direct® Service.	* Available from over 100 countries worldwide * Use your AT&T Calling Card or call collect * Dependable AT&T service and low international rates			
When in the Middle East, dial the number shown below from any phone in that country.				
BAHRAIN 800-001 * SAUDI ARABIA 1-800-10				
KUWAIT 800-288 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES 800-121				
QATAR 0800-011-77 * SYRIA 0801				
JORDAN 1800 000				
* AT&T World Connect™ Service ** Limited AT&T World Connect™ Service				
For more information, please call the AT&T office in Amman at 6866478				

Arab League chief visits Kuwait

CAIRO (AFP) — Arab League Secretary General Esmat Abdul Meguid left Egypt for Kuwait Monday on the first leg of a week-long Gulf tour aimed at healing rifts in the Arab World. The tour would be an opportunity to discuss a reconciliation between Arab countries split by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990. Dr. Abdul Meguid told journalists before leaving. He said that after a summit here last week between the leaders of Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia "there is a chance to improve the Arab atmosphere and work to achieve an inter-Arab reconciliation." The summit had marked a "promising step for the Arab World," he added. On Sunday Dr. Abdul Meguid said he expected an Arab League summit to be held in February for the first time since the 1990-1991 Gulf crisis.

Syria, Israeli army chiefs met at White House

WASHINGTON (R) — President Bill Clinton met at the White House late last month Syria's and Israel's army chiefs of staff to underline his interest in the Middle East peace process, a U.S. government official said on Sunday. "It was an indication of his engagement with and interest in the promotion of the peace process," the official, who asked not to be further identified, said. He gave no further details of the meeting. The New York Times reported on Saturday the army chiefs of staff, Lieutenant-General Ehud Barak of Israel and Major-General Hikmat Shishaki of Syria, had capped their first publicly-announced meetings in Washington with a 40-minute session with Mr. Clinton. At the meeting Mr. Clinton was said to have expressed concern that time for a peace settlement was running out. The U.S. government official provided no specific date for the meeting.

Carlos charged with station attack

PARIS (AFP) — International extremist Carlos the Jackal was charged Monday in connection with the 1983 bombing at Marseille railway station which killed two people and injured 34, judicial sources said. Carlos, who has been in custody in Paris since being extradited from Sudan last August, was charged in particular with murder, attempted murder, damage to property and explosives offences, the sources said.

Bosnian Croats sign 4-month truce

ZAGREB (R) — Bosnian Croats on Monday signed up to a four-months countrywide ceasefire already agreed to by Serbs and Muslims, the United Nations spokesman reported. "Federation President Kresimir Zubak signed the ceasefire today on behalf of the Croats in the presence of (U.N. commander in Bosnia) Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Rose," spokesman Thant Myint-U told Reuters. The agreement was signed in the Croat stronghold of Mostar in southern Bosnia, after the U.N. repeatedly voiced its concern over reports that Bosnian Croat troops were still fighting the Serbs despite the truce (see related stories inside).

Egyptian police in fresh sweep

MINYA (AFP) — Police questioned hundreds of people and made dozens of arrests in southern Egypt after suspected Islamic militants shot dead eight police men and three civilians in a wave of attacks on Monday. Security was tightened at the site of the killings in Minya province. The Interior Ministry and police said the four attacks all took place near the town of Minya, about 300 kilometres south of Cairo, within the space of an hour (see page 12).

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة تليجراف يومية مستقلة عربية تنشر في الأردن عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية - الرأي

## King returns home; cabinet change/reshuffle expected

By Ghadeer Taher  
 Special to the Jordan Times

Kingdom was gearing up for a major government over-haul.

They said the King wants to appoint a new government that can deal with new realities on the ground.

"Reorganisation is necessary since this is a new, different era in Jordan's life and it needs to be governed by a new spirit and fresh efforts," the King told journalists.

Informed sources expected King Hussein to ask Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker to head the new government, which will have to deal with the political and economic changes accompanying the Jordan-Israel peace agreement, the Kingdom's regional role, internal politics and relations with the Palestine National Authority.

The King did not say whether he would appoint a new government or order a major reshuffle to undertake the job, but reports since then have strongly indicated that a new prime minister would be appointed to deal with the peace era and with the challenges Jordan faces internally and otherwise.

The sources, who spoke to the Jordan Times yesterday, said the King's reference to profound change at the meeting, from which Dr. Majali was conspicuously absent, indicated that the reorganisation that he had in mind may go beyond the government to include the Royal Court and other official institutions.

The sources said King Hussein's statements to representatives of the local press last week indicated that the

Kingdom was gearing up for well, but rather because new responsibilities and different people are required to handle them," the King told journalists.

Sharif Zeid, who formed his first government in 1989 and stepped down in late 1989 after overseeing the first democratic elections in the country since 1956, is tipped by political sources to succeed Dr. Majali, who has been in office since May 1993.

Sharif Zeid took over the premiership again in October 1991 and stayed in power without changes until the appointment of Dr. Majali.

The sources said that after the 1995 budget was endorsed by the Lower House of Parliament with a 52-22 vote last week, Dr. Majali's resignation was "only a matter of time which will not exceed one to two weeks."

The Senate is expected to endorse the budget in the next several days after which it will be signed into law by the King.

Earlier, observers predicted that the King may turn to someone outside the "club of prime ministers" in reference to six men who have

taken turns in heading the government over the last quarter century to form a new government.

According to the sources, the new government, whether a reshuffled one under Dr. Majali or otherwise, may include the following: Deputies Abdul Karim Kabariti, Saleh Irshaidat, Ali Abu Ragheb, Samir Habashneh, Awad Khleifat, Aref Batayneh, Abdulah Ensour, Abdul Karim Dughmi and Abdul Hadi Majali, former Finance Minister Basil Jarashaneh, former Interior Minister Salem Masadeh, former Information Minister Ibrahim Izzeddin, Minister of Supply Adeel Qudah, and Minister of Industry and Trade Rima Khalaf.

One of the strongest contenders to replace Sharif Zeid, if he is appointed prime minister at the Royal Court is the King's political advisor Marwan Al Qassem. But the sources cautioned that the King, who is known to keep his options open until the last moment, may surprise everyone and keep Dr. Majali on as premier or make a surprise appointment.



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor Monday by His Royal Highness Crown Prince are received upon their return home on Hassoun (Petra photo)

## King says check-ups on ear 'comforting,' surgery needed

AMMAN (Petra) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor returned home Monday after a several-day visit to Austria where the King underwent medical check-ups on his middle ear that he said were "comforting" and that he might have to undergo a minor operation which was not urgent.

In statements to the press at the airport, King Hussein also wished all Jordanians a very Happy New Year.

Replying to a question on the prevailing situation in the Arab World in light of recent developments, the King said: "I always wish the brethren luck and hope that their contacts would bear fruits befitting this nation and serving

its interests. We always welcome this."

The King said he might be visiting the United States in two months.

On the domestic scene, which is rife with suggestions that a change of government or a major Cabinet reshuffle is imminent, the King said: "We are in a situation in which we continue to reconsider our conditions. Thank God, we have come a long way and we are thankful and grateful to all who shouldered responsibilities at this critical stage with honour, honesty and loyalty."

"I think that we should also reconsider our situation in terms of the need for a new start with regard to the re-

sponsibilities and challenges of the future," he added.

Their Majesties were received at the airport by Their Royal Highnesses Crown Prince Sarvat as well as other members of the Royal family, Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, Lower House Speaker Saad Hayel Srour, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ben Zeid and other senior Royal Court, government and military officials.

The King was accompanied on his trip by Their Royal Highnesses Prince Ali and Prince Hamzeh.

## Heavy fighting waged across Chechen capital

GROZNY (Agencies) — Russian troops fought pitched battles with the ill-equipped fighters of rebel Chechenya on Monday and hundreds of people are reportedly killed.

Authorities in Moscow said their troops were "regrouping" — a tacit admission of the difficulty in subduing Grozny to crush Chechen President Dzhokhar Dudayev's independence bid.

Russian tanks, forced to retreat by Chechen fighters after a New Year's Eve push into the Chechen capital Grozny, pounded the city from new positions.

Colonel Aslan Moshadov, commander in chief of Chechen armed forces said Russian forces had been routed from Grozny by Chechen forces.

But the Chechen victory was far from final, Col. Moshadov said. "We're expecting another attempt to storm Grozny," he added.

In Moscow, government officials maintained their forces continued to control large parts of the capital.

Col. Moshadov said at the rebel republic's presidential palace here: "The Russian armed forces that stormed the city of Grozny two days ago is practically defeated."

The palace, the symbol of Chechenya's three-year struggle for independence from Russia, was firmly in Chechen hands at 2:00 p.m. (1100 GMT) and hundreds of Chechen soldiers could be seen patrolling openly in the devastated city centre.

At least a dozen destroyed Russian tanks or armoured cars and a dozen badly maimed or burnt corpses of Russian soldiers lay in the debris within 100 metres of the presidential building.

"The city, in general, is under the control of the (Chechen) government forces," Col. Moshadov said.

But in Moscow, defense and interior ministry officials maintained that Russian forces "continue to control a large part of Grozny and are flushing out groups of bandits from the city streets."

The Russian government's press centre quoted the officials as saying their forces had "regrouped in central

Grozny and its suburbs overnight and this (Monday) morning."

It added that "the presidential palace, near which there was exchange of gunfire, was sealed off" by Russian forces and "the situation is tense."

A massive Russian force of tanks and armoured cars stormed Grozny in Saturday but failed to take the centre after fierce resistance by Chechen soldiers.

Col. Moshadov said 800 to 1,000 Russian soldiers had been killed in the fighting, which claimed the lives of only "dozens" of Chechens. There were no independent casualty figures.

He said 60 to 80 Russians had been taken prisoner and the brigade commander had been killed.

But the Chechen victory was far from final, Col. Moshadov said. "We're expecting another attempt to storm Grozny," he added.

Three pro-reform deputies demanded the resignation of the Russian defence minister and the deputy premier responsible for Chechenya, blaming them for "massive violation" of human rights in the pro-independence republic.

The three, who had just returned from a fact-finding mission to Grozny, told a news conference that they had asked to see President Yeltsin to "inform him about what is happening there" as "he is obviously not aware" of the situation.

The deputies, Viktor Sheiniss, Lev Ponomarev and Gleb Yukunin, said that Defense Minister Pavel Grachev and Nikolai Afanasyevsky on Friday to express Europe's concern about bloodshed in the breakaway region and urge Moscow to seek a peaceful solution to the Chechen conflict.

The French spokesman said Moscow had received favourably an EU's appeal for a peaceful solution on Friday.

Three EU envoys led by German Ambassador to Russia Otto von der Gabelentz met Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Afanasyevsky on Friday to express Europe's concern about bloodshed in the breakaway region and urge Moscow to seek a peaceful solution to the Chechen conflict.

France's call for OSCE intervention comes after Germany's Kinkel said in a radio interview earlier on Monday he had suggested Moscow ask the organization to help resolve the conflict.

Mr. Kinkel said he had raised the subject of the pan-European body's possible intervention during an extensive conversation with Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, but did not say how he had reacted.

## Israel to halt settlement building

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The Israeli government decided on Monday to halt construction at a Jewish settlement site in the occupied West Bank that Palestinians said posed a threat to peace moves.

But the cabinet, after a three-hour meeting, said it would offer settlers building the 500-unit project an alternative site closer to an existing Jewish settlement community.

Both Palestinians and settlers rejected the compromise.

"The government has decided to suspend the permit... for construction at Givat Tamar," said a government statement.

Saeb Erekat, a member of the Palestinian self-rule authority, said in response: "(Prime Minister Yitzhak) Rabin cannot solve the problem by moving his bulldozers

(Continued on page 2)

## \$53m IMF credit gesture to Jordan is expression of confidence — Gammoh

By P.V. Vivekanand  
 Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A recommendation by the managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to extend about \$53 million in additional credit facilities to Jordan is an expression of IMF confidence in the Kingdom's economic performance and determination to implement reforms, Finance Minister Sami Gammoh said Monday.

Mr. Gammoh was commenting on a letter he had received by IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus underlining the world body's high rating of Jordan's adherence to the fiscal restructuring programme which it is implementing in coordination with the IMF.

Mr. Camdessus also said that he was recommending to the IMF Executive Board to extend 36.5 million special drawing rights (SDRs), equivalent to about \$53 million, in additional assistance to help Jordan adjust its balance of payments.

The fresh facility, expected to be approved by the IMF board later this month or early February, raises to more than \$230 million the credit extended

by the IMF to Jordan spread over three years beginning in mid-1994. It came in response to a request that Mr. Gammoh made to the IMF in November.

With the addition, Jordan stands to receive about \$100 million in IMF credit during 1995. Mr. Gammoh said. The credit is offered at soft terms.

More important than the actual impact of the IMF credit on the Jordanian economy and fiscal status, the finance minister said, "is the fact that it is an expression of IMF confidence in Jordan's economic performance and its adherence to implementing the restructuring programme."

Another key impact of the IMF gesture is that donor countries which keep a close watch on beneficiary countries' economic programmes would also be assured of Jordan's determination to carry out economic reforms and encouraged to look more favourably to the Kingdom's requests for fresh assistance.

Mr. Camdessus, in his letter to Mr. Gammoh, a copy of which was made available to the Jordan Times, underlined the same point.

"I have reviewed recent

economic developments in Jordan based on the assessment of the recent (IMF) mission (to Jordan) and I am impressed by the determination of the authorities to steadfastly implement their medium-term adjustment and structural reform programme," the letter said. "Your resolve



PROTEST PRAYER: Palestinians in the West Bank village of Al Khader hold a protest-prayer as the Israeli soldiers forbid them to demonstrate on Monday, as they wait for an Israeli government decision to halt construction that will

expand the Israeli settlement of Efrat. Villagers say that the land has belonged to them for generations and the whole issue is now threatening the negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians (see page one) (AFP photo)

## Militiamen battle for Mogadishu territory

MOGADISHU (R) — Rival Somali militiamen on Monday battled for a key district of Mogadishu for a third straight day to win access to the seaport before U.N. troops withdraw.

Fighting between Abgal and Murusade gunmen restarted shortly after dawn in the central Berruda district next to the seaport and overlooking the U.N.-controlled airport, residents said.

There were no new casualty reports but at least five people were killed and 100 wounded on Saturday and Sunday in the street battles with mortars, recoilless cannon and heavy machineguns.

"The Bermuda fighting is very close to the seaport and that of course is what it's all about," said a U.N. official, adding that stray rounds were hitting the port and might hamper the pullback of troops and equipment when it resumes on Tuesday.

He said he did not believe that Abgal forces, led by self-declared President Ali Mahdi Mohammad, or rival militiamen loyal to warlord

Mohammad Farah Aideed had any intention of hitting U.N. forces before they complete their pullout in March.

The Murusade militiamen are led by Mohammad Kanyare Afrah, who defected from September to Mr. Ali Mahdi's coalition to Gen. Aideed's rival Somali National Alliance based in south Mogadishu.

He said the main U.N. concern was being hit by stray rounds.

A stray shell damaged a roof at the airport on Sunday but did not delay the departure of the first group of 259 Malaysian U.N. troops, leaving about 9,000 U.N. personnel in Somalia after the withdrawal of the Indian and Zimbabwean U.N. contingents.

U.N. troops are expected to abandon their fortified headquarters compound in Mogadishu in January and pull back to the seaport and airport, the two last staging posts before they leave.

The U.N. Security Council ordered all U.N. forces out of the broken Horn of Africa

country by the end of March because of the failure of warlords to agree on peace and a new government.

The clashes are the worst to hit the capital since Abgal gunmen overran Murusade-held areas in Medina district last month after street fighting in which more than 20 people were killed.

In another development, Zimbabwe's news agency Zimsa said on Monday two Somalis families were seeking compensation totalling 64,000 Zimbabwean dollars (\$8,000) from the Harare government, accusing Zimbabwean troops of killing a woman and wounding boy in 1993.

The agency, quoting an officer, said the Somalis insisted Zimbabwean troops had killed the unnamed woman and wounded a boy during a military sweep of Mogadishu's main Bakara market.

Foreign and Somali aid agencies in Somalia called at the weekend for the immediate unconditional release of 24-year-old French aid work-

er Rudy Marq, who was kidnapped two weeks ago.

And agencies, by virtue of their humanitarian mandates, can never give in to demands for payment of ransom for kidnapping," said a statement signed by seven international agencies and a Somali consortium.

They warned that because of increasing insecurity the aid organisations were under pressure to pull out.

"Each act of violence, such as kidnapping, only reinforces this view and risks a reexamination of the current operation," they said.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who was kidnapped two weeks ago.

And agencies, by virtue of their humanitarian mandates, can never give in to demands for payment of ransom for kidnapping," said a statement signed by seven international agencies and a Somali consortium.

They warned that because of increasing insecurity the aid organisations were under pressure to pull out.

"Each act of violence, such as kidnapping, only reinforces this view and risks a reexamination of the current operation," they said.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who was kidnapped two weeks ago.

Mr. Marq, who was kidnapped two weeks ago.

And agencies, by virtue of their humanitarian mandates, can never give in to demands for payment of ransom for kidnapping," said a statement signed by seven international agencies and a Somali consortium.

They warned that because of increasing insecurity the aid organisations were under pressure to pull out.

"Each act of violence, such as kidnapping, only reinforces this view and risks a reexamination of the current operation," they said.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who was kidnapped two weeks ago.

And agencies, by virtue of their humanitarian mandates, can never give in to demands for payment of ransom for kidnapping," said a statement signed by seven international agencies and a Somali consortium.

They warned that because of increasing insecurity the aid organisations were under pressure to pull out.

"Each act of violence, such as kidnapping, only reinforces this view and risks a reexamination of the current operation," they said.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who was kidnapped two weeks ago.

And agencies, by virtue of their humanitarian mandates, can never give in to demands for payment of ransom for kidnapping," said a statement signed by seven international agencies and a Somali consortium.

They warned that because of increasing insecurity the aid organisations were under pressure to pull out.

"Each act of violence, such as kidnapping, only reinforces this view and risks a reexamination of the current operation," they said.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who was kidnapped two weeks ago.

And agencies, by virtue of their humanitarian mandates, can never give in to demands for payment of ransom for kidnapping," said a statement signed by seven international agencies and a Somali consortium.

They warned that because of increasing insecurity the aid organisations were under pressure to pull out.

"Each act of violence, such as kidnapping, only reinforces this view and risks a reexamination of the current operation," they said.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who was kidnapped two weeks ago.

And agencies, by virtue of their humanitarian mandates, can never give in to demands for payment of ransom for kidnapping," said a statement signed by seven international agencies and a Somali consortium.

They warned that because of increasing insecurity the aid organisations were under pressure to pull out.

"Each act of violence, such as kidnapping, only reinforces this view and risks a reexamination of the current operation," they said.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who was kidnapped two weeks ago.

And agencies, by virtue of their humanitarian mandates, can never give in to demands for payment of ransom for kidnapping," said a statement signed by seven international agencies and a Somali consortium.

They warned that because of increasing insecurity the aid organisations were under pressure to pull out.

"Each act of violence, such as kidnapping, only reinforces this view and risks a reexamination of the current operation," they said.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who was kidnapped two weeks ago.

And agencies, by virtue of their humanitarian mandates, can never give in to demands for payment of ransom for kidnapping," said a statement signed by seven international agencies and a Somali consortium.

They warned that because of increasing insecurity the aid organisations were under pressure to pull out.

"Each act of violence, such as kidnapping, only reinforces this view and risks a reexamination of the current operation," they said.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who was kidnapped two weeks ago.

And agencies, by virtue of their humanitarian mandates, can never give in to demands for payment of ransom for kidnapping," said a statement signed by seven international agencies and a Somali consortium.

They warned that because of increasing insecurity the aid organisations were under pressure to pull out.

"Each act of violence, such as kidnapping, only reinforces this view and risks a reexamination of the current operation," they said.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who was kidnapped two weeks ago.

And agencies, by virtue of their humanitarian mandates, can never give in to demands for payment of ransom for kidnapping," said a statement signed by seven international agencies and a Somali consortium.

They warned that because of increasing insecurity the aid organisations were under pressure to pull out.

"Each act of violence, such as kidnapping, only reinforces this view and risks a reexamination of the current operation," they said.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.

Gunmen demanding ransom have kidnapped several foreign aid workers for ransom in the past year. They were all freed.

Mr. Marq, who works for Action International Centre la Faim (AICF-International Action Against Hunger), was abducted by gunmen demanding a \$20,000 ransom and was seen on Tuesday by Somali Red Crescent officials who said he was in good health.</



## North calls for Korean reunification in 1990s

TOKYO (Agencies) — North Korea ruling Workers' Party has called for the reunification of the divided Korean peninsula by the end of the decade, the official Rodong Sinmun newspaper said Monday.

The two Koreas "should accelerate the grand march for reunification by united efforts, put a period to the history of national division and achieve the reunification of the country in the 1990s without fail," it said.

The paper, quoted by the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) monitored here, said this should be achieved peacefully on the basis of "independence" and "great national unity" proposed by late North Korean President Kim Il-Sung.

Mr. Kim, who died last July, was quoted as proposing that reunification be achieved by "founding a nationwide unified state which can represent all the members of the nation of all political parties, groupings and social strata."

A reunited Korea should be a confederal state with two regional governments in the North and South, with the existing systems and governments each region left unchanged, Mr. Kim reportedly said.

"Since there exist different ideas and systems in the North and the South of Korea, the reunification of the country must be achieved by the confederacy formula on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments," Rodong Sinmun echoed.

It added: "To found a nationwide unified state, a confederal state, is the most correct way of resolving the reunification question independently and peacefully."

The Korean peninsula has been divided since the end of World War II. The split was widened by the 1950-53 Korean War in which the Stalinist North attempted to reunite Korea by force, but was routed by U.S.-led United Nations troops.

North Korea's reclusive leader, Kim Jong-Il, has exchanged New Year's cards with foreign leaders, the KCNA said Monday.

The foreign leaders included Chinese paramount leader Deng Xiaoping and President Jiang Zemin as well as Cuban President Fidel Castro, KCNA said in a dispatch monitored here.

Meanwhile, North Korea's ruling Workers' Party stressed in its Rodong Sinmun journal on Monday that he saw no reason to delay the shipment, the people's trust in Mr. Kim

Jong-Il was "rock-firm."

"Our people's worship of the great leader comrade Kim Jong-Il is the rock-firm trust with which they deeply believe in and follow only their leader, even if the world may change a hundred times," the party's official newspaper was quoted as saying by KCNA.

It said: "Worship of comrade Kim Jong-Il is the noblest ideological and moral quality of our today."

"Now our people sincerely uphold the great comrade Kim Jong-Il," Rodong Sinmun said, adding that Mr. Kim was the "sun of life" to the North Korean people.

Mr. Kim is expected to be named North Korea's top leader in the near future, following the death of his father Kim Il-Sung last July as president and general secretary of the ruling party.

Meanwhile, the Clinton administration plans to go ahead with an oil shipment to North Korea as part of a deal aimed at halting the North's suspected nuclear weapons programme, a senior U.S. official said.

Anthony Lake, President Bill Clinton's national security adviser, said in an interview on NBC Television's *Meet The Press* that he saw no reason to delay the shipment, the people's trust in Mr. Kim

which some members of Congress had suggested should be used as leverage with Pyongyang before it released a captured U.S. pilot held for nearly two weeks.

The United States is to provide 50,000 tonnes of heavy fuel oil, valued at about \$4.7 million, by Jan. 21 to help offset energy supplies lost as the North begins converting its nuclear programme to one with less potential for building bombs.

Mr. Lake said international inspectors had been able to verify that Pyongyang had frozen the old programme, as required under the bilateral agreement reached in October.

The North Koreans are abiding by everything that they said that they would do, which is to put... a freeze on their nuclear programme, and I think perhaps to the surprise of some of their critics, to verify it," he said.

"...I think it's in our interests to go ahead and do what we said we would do, which is to proceed with that supply" of fuel oil, he said.

Mr. Lake's remarks were taped Friday, shortly after the North released Chief Warrant Officer Bobby Hall, an army pilot who survived the Dec. 17 downing of his helicopter in the North.



CHAMPAGNE ON CHAMPS- (background) early Jan. 1. Some 500,000 ELYSÉES: Young people spray friends with champagne as they celebrate New Year on the famous Paris Avenue, which was closed to traffic, to start the new Champs-Elysées near the Arc De Triomphe (AP photo)

## Japan emperor greets year with guarded war references

TOKYO (R) — Japan's Emperor Akihito stood behind a bulletproof glass screen Monday and told a crowd of well-wishers he wished for peace in 1995, the 50th year since the end of World War II.

Crowds totalling around 70,000 people turned out for seven scheduled appearances by the emperor.

They waved national flags — a red sun on white background — on a bright day in the Tokyo palace.

"At the beginning of the new year, I pray for the happiness of the nation and for world peace," the emperor said, dressed in morning suit and white silk tie.

Most of the crowd were old or middle-aged, but many said they liked Emperor Akihito's open-style reign, involving more foreign trips and domestic tours than his late father Emperor Hirohito.

"We've had three prime ministers in the last year, but the emperor is still here as a symbol of the unity of the Japanese people," said Takashi Sekiguchi, 70, a volunteer who was handing

out flags.

"This emperor is different

and I like the way he's more open, but I wouldn't want to go too far like the British royal," he said.

The bulletproof glass Emperor Akihito stands behind at public appearances reflects how the continued existence of the imperial family after a war fought in the name of his father still rouses enough opposition for raised by this year's 50th anniversary of the end of the war.

One of his traditional New Year's poems was written on a visit to Iwai Jima, scene of a brutal battle where 20,000 Japanese and 7,000 U.S. soldiers were killed. The poem simply regretted what had happened as a sad event.

"The valiant men who fought with all their heart and soul, here, unto this day, lie at rest below the ground and the sea is sorrowful."

Another poem seemed to say the war was already a part of history and that time had healed its wounds: "On this isle that once was burned bare by battle-fires, all these 50 years ownerless, the cason plants have gone on growing lushly."

## Clinton starts 1995 with seminar on life

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (R) — President Bill Clinton, who had a rough year politically in 1994, spent part of New Year's Day Sunday attending a seminar called "Life 101: What I'll Do Differently in 1995."

But participants said the president did not speak at the session, although he did spend over an hour chatting with friends afterwards.

The seminar was closed to the press as are all sessions at the renaissance weekend, an annual gathering at which prominent Americans gather to discuss public policy and self-improvement.

Mr. Clinton, who has attended renaissance weekends for a decade, usually spends several days at the Hilton Head Island resort on the South Carolina coast, but this year has shortened his trip to just overnight.

During his brief visit, he celebrated New Year's with his family, complete with a round of "Auld Lang Syne," walked on the beach, golfed, jogged, and networked.

At the renaissance weekend New Year's Eve party on Saturday night, which the president attended, the group had dinner and "there was champagne, but very few people drinking it," said Guy Smith, a spokesman for the conference.

The president also gave a little speech at the party in which he said he looked forward to the coming year. "The theme of it was his pride in representing the country," Mr. Smith said.

Mr. Clinton, whose Democratic Party lost control of both the House of Representatives and Senate in the recent elections, spoke of how he loved representing the American people, especially at events like the Israel-Jordan peace treaty signing last October.

The economic programme, known as the real plan, tied Brazil's real currency to the U.S. dollar and succeeded in slowing chronic inflation and sparking an economic boom.

"By choosing me... an absolute majority of Brazilians clearly opted for the continuation of the real plan

and for the structural reforms

which are necessary to do away with the spectre of inflation for once and for all," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso, a centrist and one of Brazil's most respected intellectuals, took office amid hopes he can consolidate a stabilisation programme he designed during his tenure as finance minister in the government of Itamar Franco.

The economic programme, known as the real plan, tied Brazil's real currency to the U.S. dollar and succeeded in slowing chronic inflation and sparking an economic boom.

"By choosing me... an absolute majority of Brazilians clearly opted for the continuation of the real plan

and for the structural reforms

which are necessary to do away with the spectre of inflation for once and for all," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso, a centrist and one of Brazil's most respected intellectuals, took office amid hopes he can consolidate a stabilisation programme he designed during his tenure as finance minister in the government of Itamar Franco.

The economic programme, known as the real plan, tied Brazil's real currency to the U.S. dollar and succeeded in slowing chronic inflation and sparking an economic boom.

"By choosing me... an absolute majority of Brazilians clearly opted for the continuation of the real plan

and for the structural reforms

which are necessary to do away with the spectre of inflation for once and for all," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

Mr. Cardoso said years of mispending and corruption had bankrupted the government, requiring a reorganisation of the public sector.

"It will become necessary to stir up many a hornet's nest before completing our housecleaning and providing the structural reforms that are so necessary if public services are to become efficient," he said.

# World News



**HORSEBACK PATROL:** A Chechen volunteer rides a horse as he patrols the streets of the town of Novy Afanay, some 9-kms south of the capital Grozny. Russian troops launched a massive ground and air assault on the capital after several weeks of bombardments by warplanes to crush the breakaway republic's three-year independence drive (AFP photo)

## Fire destroys chamber at Irish peace venue

BELFAST (R) — Fire Monday destroyed the debating chamber in Northern Ireland's old parliament, long a symbol of Protestant domination and now the setting for peace talks on ending the province's 25-year-old guerrilla conflict.

Up to 120 firefighters tackled the blaze. "There is nothing to suggest that it is malicious," Fire Brigade spokesman John McLelland said. No one was hurt.

The chamber, where local lawmakers sat for forty years, was engulfed in flames that

swept through the west wing of the grandiose building that was undergoing a multi-million pound renovation.

A spokesman for Britain's Northern Ireland Office, which administers the region, said smoke was subsiding.

"Being a Bank (public) Holiday, we have no reports of anybody being in the building," the spokesman said.

The Northern Ireland parliament was abolished by London in 1972 when the local administration was unable to cope with civil strife.

The exploratory talks, which resume on Jan. 12, follow ceasefires by rival

guerrilla forces involved in a conflict which claimed more than 3,000 lives in the British-ruled province.

The flames were first spotted by a police dog handler in the grounds of Stormont Castle.

Last month, British officials opened ground-breaking talks at Stormont with separate delegations of political representatives from Republican and Protestant extremists.

The Northern Ireland parliament was abolished by London in 1972 when the local administration was unable to cope with civil strife.

**Abandoned Norwegian ship sinks off Dutch coast**

AMSTERDAM (R) — A Norwegian cargo ship sank off the Dutch coast Monday after being abandoned by its crew in heavy sea Sunday evening, a Dutch Coast Guard spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the search was continuing for two German lifeboatmen who fell overboard during a separate rescue operation Sunday, but hopes of finding them were fading.

And a Danish ferry hit by stormy weather in the North

Sea was steaming slowly home Monday. It was expected to dock Tuesday, some 48 hours behind schedule.

The 1,179 DWT Norwegian freighter Limto sank about two miles from the Dutch North Sea island of Vlieland.

No decisions had yet been made about salvaging the vessel, but it did not pose a danger to other ships, the Coast Guard spokesman said.

The Coast Guard spokesman said a British ship, the Forthbank, which had also

reported difficulties after its cargo shifted, had overcome its problems and was continuing its voyage.

Conditions off the Dutch coast had improved, but the wind was still strong and the sea still choppy, he added.

Heavy weather had forced the Danish ferry Dana Anglia, with 639 passengers and 100 crew on board, to reduce speed to a minimum,

a spokesman for DFDS Scandinavian Seaways said in Copenhagen Monday.

## Walesa wants Olechowski to keep Foreign Ministry

WARSAW (R) — Polish President Lech Walesa said Monday he wanted Foreign Minister Andrzej Olechowski, who resigned last week, to keep the post until a presidential election later this year, the government's press office said.

Mr. Walesa told Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak at a routine weekly meeting

he also wanted a speedy nomination for his candidate for the long-vacant post of defence minister.

The president demanded the appointment of his candidate for defence minister and that Minister Olechowski be kept in his post until the end of the presidential term, the government said in a statement following the meeting.

The presidential election is

due in the third quarter of this year.

The statement said Mr. Pawlak asked Mr. Walesa, fighting with the ruling left-wing coalition of trying to take away much of his powers, and said his demands on the Defence and Foreign Affairs ministries would have to be met first before he discussed the question of compromise.

But Mr. Walesa has accused the left-wing coalition of trying to take away much of his powers, and said his demands on the Defence and Foreign Affairs ministries would have to be met first before he discussed the question of compromise.

**LANCIA**  
**New Spirit**

## Missile disrupts Sarajevo truce

SARAJEVO (Agencies) — A missile slammed into a Sarajevo hotel Monday seriously violating an ambitious four-month ceasefire agreed by Bosnia's Muslims and Serbs Saturday.

"It could have been fired by the Bosnian Serbs but we can't confirm it," United Nations spokeswoman Captain Miriam Sushaki told reporters.

The shoulder-launched missile hit the seventh floor of the Holiday Inn Hotel in central Sarajevo, Bosnian government liaison officer Edo Memic said. He said the missile was fired from the Serb-held Grbavica district of Sarajevo.

Capt. Sushaki said there were no casualties.

The United Nations said the truce held elsewhere in Bosnia but the rivals still faced crucial tests and the difficult task of negotiating details to make it work.

The United Nations hoped the accord would pave the way to an early resumption of peace talks on a negotiated settlement of the 33-month conflict.

"Ceasefire of hostilities is not an end in itself. What it does is provide conditions on the ground so that a negotiated and fair political settlement could be reached in Bosnia," U.N. spokesman Alexander Ivanko told reporters.

The rivals now faced a difficult task of negotiating minute details of the agreement, including opening of roads and disengagement of forces along the 1,600 km (1,000 mile) long confrontation lines with interposition of U.N. troops.

Mr. Ivanko said there was no time to be lost.

"Activating all necessary measures to facilitate the modalities for cessation of hostilities is especially important now with the peace movement taking hold."

"The further both parties will be down the road to peace the harder it will be for them to go back to war," Mr. Ivanko said.

But the accord was seriously breached by the missile attack.

The Serbs have fired several missiles on government buildings over the past few months in Sarajevo in a campaign to intimidate the Bosnian Serbs (from Croatia) we are registered some explosions in the morning, some artillery and anti-aircraft fire which continued sporadically into the afternoon," Mr. Joseph said.

Mr. Akashi said the new accord differed from recent ceasefires because it called for a separation of com-



U.N. special envoy for former Yugoslavia Yasushi Akashi (left) and Bosnian Vice-President Ejup Ganic (right) talk in Sarajevo after the signing of a four-month ceasefire of hostilities with rebel Serb forces (AFP photo)

organised by the five-nation contact group on Bosnia — the United States, Russia, Germany, France and Britain.

"It is my expectation that very soon, and before the end of the third week of January, negotiations aimed at political settlements and a peace treaty will commence under the auspices of the contact group," Mr. Akashi told reporters.

Sarajevo was quiet Sunday after the new ceasefire began at noon (1100 GMT) but there was sporadic fighting in the government-held Bihać enclave, a U.N. spokesman said.

Rebel Serbs from Croatia, who have backed an assault on government troops in the Bihać pocket, are supposed to withdraw from the area under the accord. But the Croatian Serbs were not signatories to the ceasefire.

Mr. Ivanko expected the roads, the so-called blue routes, to be opened soon: "The blue routes will be opened within the next few days, possibly even today."

Under the accord, the Serbs have pledged to allow civilian vehicles into the city and free movement and security for the U.N. mission, demanding in return the Muslim-led government fulfil a promise to withdraw from a demilitarized area on Mount Igman above the capital.

United Nations special envoy Yasushi Akashi said he expected the warring parties to return to the negotiating table within weeks in talks

on batants to be monitored by U.N. peacekeeping troops.

The U.N. commander in Bosnia, Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Rose, expressed optimism after he chaired a meeting of Serb and Bosnian military officers to discuss carrying out the accord.

"We have a very promising start. We covered a lot of ground," Gen. Rose said after the meeting at Sarajevo's U.N.-operated airport.

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali described the ambitious accord as "a wonderful New Year's gift" for the people of Bosnia and called for a resumption of peace talks.

A leading U.S. politician said that if the ceasefire fails his opposition Republican Party stood ready to push for the lifting of the international arms embargo against the Muslim-led government.

Incoming U.S. Senate Majority leader Bob Dole said Sunday in a television interview arms should be allowed to flow freely to the Muslim-led army "whenever the ceasefire ends."

Gen. Rose was Monday expected to travel to the Western city of Mostar on a mission to secure Bosnian Croat backing for a four-month nationwide truce.

He said Gen. Rose would

meet Krešimir Zubak, a senior Croat leader and the president of a fledgeling federation between Bosnia's Muslims and Croats.

Akron/Canton • Albany • Atlanta • Baltimore •  
Bermuda • Birmingham • Boston • Buffalo •  
Burlington • Charleston, SC • Charlotte • Chicago •  
Cincinnati • Columbia • Columbus • Cleveland •  
Dallas • Dayton • Denver • Detroit • Fayetteville •  
• Fort Lauderdale • Fort Myers • Grand Rapids •  
Greensboro • Greenville/Spartanburg • Hartford •  
• Harrisburg • Houston • Indianapolis • Jacksonville •  
• Kansas City • Kennedy • Knoxville • Las Vegas •  
Lexington • Little Rock • Los Angeles • Louisville •  
• Memphis • Mexico City • Miami • Milwaukee •  
Montreal • Myrtle Beach • Nashville • Newark •  
• New Orleans • New York • Norfolk • Orange  
County • Orlando • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • Portland •  
• Providence • Phoenix • Raleigh/Durham • Richmond •  
• Roanoke • Rochester • San Diego • San Francisco •  
• Seattle • St. Louis • Syracuse • Tallahassee • Tampa •  
• Toledo • Toronto • Tri Cities • Vancouver •  
Washington • West Palm Beach • Wilmington, NC

We now fly from Amman to 75 destinations in North America.

Now British Airways can fly you from Amman to over 75 cities in North America. On the way you'll be able to enjoy in-flight videos, delicious Arabic cuisine, and our renowned British Airways hospitality.

Flights arrive at London's Heathrow airport, where you'll be able to relax in our exclusive Qantas Lounge before flying on to any one of our 23 major gateway in North America.

How many other airlines can offer you such a star-spangled service?

**BRITISH AIRWAYS**  
The world's favourite airline

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General: MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief: GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 696183

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## Time for shale oil

THE BEGINNING of the new year is a good occasion to tap additional avenues for the country by generating new economic opportunities. What comes to mind in this context is the still unexplored use of shale oil in generating energy due to the uneconomical cost of its production. This state of affairs has rendered the production of fuel from shale oil deposits in the country inaviable even though the oil deposits are huge and promise bundles of new revenues for Jordan. Recently two oil companies in Alberta, Canada, have found new ways for extracting oil from sand or tar oil deposits that made production not only feasible but even profitable. This could be interesting news for the Kingdom which has not found ways and means to commercialise shale oil use.

The novel ways developed by two large Canadian oil companies operating in the Fort McMurray area in northern Alberta do not depend on new technologies as such. Rather they rely on more efficient procedures for mining that in their cumulative results reduce cost of production to a mere \$12 per barrel. Against the backdrop of nearly \$18 per barrel market price, the new cost has indeed rendered the production of fuel from shale oil profitable and economical. The Canadian experiment promises also to lower the price of production to even less than \$10 per barrel within three years. But the most promising aspect about the new production technique is the availability of the technology which can be transferred worldwide at a minimum price. Thanks to this new extraction procedure, Alberta now produces more than one quarter of its annual energy needs from shale oil instead of relying on a more conventional source of fuel.

We believe that Jordan can duplicate the Canadian success story since we happen to have huge deposits of shale oil that have not been explored due to the assumption that their exploration would not be feasible. Jordan's economic fortunes stand of course to expand to new horizons should we embark on developing those deposits. To this end, we suggest that Jordanian experts be dispatched to Canada to examine the new production technique. Both the Canadian embassy in Amman as well as our own embassy in Ottawa could lend valuable support to this venture. Given the steady constraints on our national economy, the sooner we succeed in exploring new avenues for increasing national revenues the better it would be for the country and its people as a whole.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

IT IS rather disappointing to see the Arab League secretary general Monday starting a tour of only three Arab states in the Gulf and claiming that he was planning to prepare the ground for reconciliation among Arab states, said Al Dustour daily Monday. Esmat Abdul Meguid is scheduled to visit Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates only and does not plan to make other visits to the rest of the Arab states, which the Gulf countries consider their enemies, said the paper. This is no way for ending divisions among Arab countries and no way of reestablishing solidarity among Arab states to face the coming stage, which would usher in new challenges at the domestic and the external fronts, added the daily. We are deeply sorry and astonished to hear Mr. Abdul Meguid announces that his visit will be confined to the three Gulf states when he claims that he seeks to reestablish solidarity, which entails visits to most Arab countries and hearing their views concerning inter-Arab affairs, said the daily. The paper said that it is hoped the Arab League secretary general would not confine his mission to a selected number of Arab states and would take the initiative and work towards ending divisions in the Arab World.

1995 IS the year of exposing the real intentions of the Israeli government which started the new year with plans for expanding Jewish settlements and building new ones on Arab land, said Mahmoud Rimawi, a writer in Al Ra'i. 1995 should expose Israel's real intentions towards releasing the Arab detainees, holding elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, declaring plans for withdrawal from the occupied territories and starting plans for withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Heights, said the daily. The writer said that while the Israeli authorities are showing very adamant stands concerning the Jewish settlements, they are still holding on to their positions concerning the withdrawal from the Syrian territories with no sign of an easing of the situation or flexibility that could pave the ground for genuine peace. The writer expressed the view that an Arab summit meeting to discuss the question of peace with Israel has become necessary and that Israel should be made to succumb to the requirements of the United Nations resolutions before any normalisation of Arab-Israeli relations can take place.

## The View from Fourth Circle

# The truth of power and possession in Palestine

By Rami G. Khouri

THE SUDDEN confrontation between the Israeli government and the Palestine National Authority (PNA) over the construction of new homes at the Israeli settlement at Efrata, south of Bethlehem, may be the catalyst required to bring us to the historical hour of reckoning that we have long anticipated but always feared. The issue may reveal if Israelis and Palestinians will be able to live together in justice and peace, but it may also show if the Palestinian people have any bargaining power whatsoever with the Israelis.

The settlement controversy may either push the peace negotiations forward to success, or see them self-destruct on the shoals of their own imagined, but false, successes. It is hard to see the issue being resolved with yet another of the magic mirrors compromises that have characterised the peace talks to date, for several important reasons: the credibility of Yasser Arafat and the PNA is too thin today to withstand yet more humiliating concessions to Israel, and the nature of this dispute — land — goes right to the heart of the whole, century-long nationalistic confrontation in Palestine.

The PNA, uncharacteristically, has reacted forcefully to the settlement issue, threatening to allow the peace process to collapse if the disputed settlement is built. This is not surprising, given the nearly desperate posture of Yasser Arafat and the PNA. They have suffered the triple humiliation of being treated in a consistently condescending manner by Israeli and Western donors, of being challenged at home by Hamas and others, and of being ignored if not virtually abandoned, by the majority of Arab governments.

All of this has happened because Mr. Arafat and the PNA have implemented the promise of the Oslo peace accord with a level of political and economic incompetence that has been as flagrant as it has been disappointing (it was irresponsible of Mr. Arafat to try to play off Jordan and Egypt as two fair-weather friends, and it was a very bad sign for Mr. Arafat to make his first priority in Palestine the establishment of five or six different internal security agencies); the Israelis, for their part, have implemented the

peace accord with a level of arrogance and racism that has sapped the PNA of much of its initial credibility.

In the year and a half period from September 1993 to January 1995, the easy, symbolic things have been done. They have been shown to be purely symbolic, though, with little or no impact on the real quality of life of most Palestinians. Consequently the majority of Palestinians today are sceptical about the peace process (and the majority of other Arabs are probably equally sceptical about the prospects of peace and normalisation with the Israelis).

The single most dominant message of the contemporary peace process, from Madrid until now, is the affirmation and institutionalisation of Israeli principles and goals, while the attainment of Arab rights appears to be a subsidiary endeavour, often brutally conditional upon our official Arab acceptance and ratification of the dictates of Israeli mythology, theology and psychology.

Now, the time for symbols is over. The time has come to get down and resolve the hard, basic facts of the confrontation between two nationalisms in Palestine: Who is the land? Who can exercise sovereignty in Jerusalem? What are the natural, sustainable, mutually satisfying relationships among Jews, Christians and Muslims in Palestine and the wider Middle East? What is the fate of Palestinians who left Palestine in 1948?

The Oslo accord left these issues to a later stage, to be negotiated starting in 1996. But this week's settlement controversy has shown that the core issues in this historic conflict cannot be left unresolved any longer. As the daily life conditions of millions of Palestinians worsen in Palestine and elsewhere in the region, and as a deadly combination of frustration, humiliation, anger and despair gnaws at Palestinians and other Arabs because of their self-perceived state of weakness, the delay in addressing the core issue of who owns the land of Palestine now works against the prospects of implementing the Oslo peace accord in a manner that would satisfy both sides.

There is a huge risk in addressing today the final status

issues such as land and water, the Israeli settlements, Jerusalem and the status and rights of refugees. But there is probably a greater risk in leaving these issues unresolved, because the existing *status quo* merely reinforces Palestinian sentiments of vulnerability and Israeli sentiments of superiority that both work together to kill the prospects of peace as they are envisaged under the Oslo accord.

It is important to make one more decisive effort to implement the Oslo accord in a manner that achieves justice and peace for both sides, and not only for the Israelis. If the Oslo plan proves to be nothing more than a flawed and cruel dream, then the honourable thing to do for the Palestinian leadership would be to declare it a failure and to call for a meeting of the Palestine National Council to accept the resignation of Yasser Arafat, to elect a new leadership and to decide future strategy.

This would also have political repercussions in other Arab lands, including Egypt and Jordan, where peace treaties have been signed with Israel, but the struggle over normalisation remains ongoing. It would be very awkward for Egypt and Jordan to attempt further normalisation in a context of collapsing negotiations between Palestinians and Israelis and of continuing Israeli colonisation of Palestinian lands.

The resolution of the Efrata settlement dispute will help determine which scenario occurs — further implementation of the Oslo accord, or its collapse. We should not fear this moment. The truth about the realities of power and possession of land in Palestine must be known. If the Efrata settlement dispute shows that Israelis value the land of Palestine more than they value coexistence with the Palestinians, the Palestinian people in turn will have to decide their appropriate political response.

Patience, trust and hope have won the day among Palestinians until now, but they cannot prevail for very much longer in the face of a bitter reality composed of Israeli bulldozers, Arab silence and international acquiescence in equally brutal national disasters in Bosnia and Chechnya.

## LETTERS

### It is difficult to be apolitical

To the Editor:

PASCAL KARMY'S article "Palestinian Refugees — Who's to blame?" (Jordan Times, Dec. 18) ventured to comment on Erskine Childers' work in the 1960s and on David Hirst's "The Gun and the Olive Branch" work in the 1970s. I can say that David Hirst personally collected background source material from the archives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) research centre in Beirut, the centre I will refer to later on. These two works, Childers' and Hirst's were truly painstakingly trying to right a wrong or a series of wrongs in a situation in which they had no personal involvement.

However, in the case of Palestinian scholar Walid Khalidi, examining the opened archives of Arab governments, contemporary Arabic newspapers and the radio monitoring reports of both the BBC and CIA, the same material being deposited and open to all readers at all levels at the PLO research centre in Beirut; examining archives and records duplicated in Walid Khalidi's non-profit organisation known as the Institute of Palestine Studies, rebutting and refuting arguments since the late 1950s or 1959 to quote your article, has not made its impact on the political life of the Palestinians. We have gone from "bad to worse" to quote Dr. Walid Khalidi in a recent speech delivered to an Arab club in Athens, and televised this year on Jordan TV. The subject was the pros and cons of the Oslo agreement.

What matters now is the Oslo agreement; and the primary sources, PLO and PLO related officials, who will implement it, along with whatever bearing the other agreements between Israel and its neighbours might have, especially the neighbour hosting refugee camps. It does not matter what the scholars think now or 10 years from now. In general, the Palestinian intellectuals have never assumed a close relationship to the Palestinian people, acting as backseat drivers.

Dr. Khalidi's scholastic achievements are mainly in the nature of compiling, and reprinting documents, archive material and photographs through a non-profit organisation. He might have tried to contribute more analysis by spending some days, weeks, months or perhaps years' work close to the Palestinian camps to understand the life of a refugee, the refugee who could not afford to buy his publications at organisational prices, had not they been available through PLO facilities.

I had the privilege of being related to one-time primary source. My father, the late Hussein Fakhri Al Khalidi who was secretary of the Arab Higher Committee in 1948. He was the first official on the scene of Deir Yassin massacre. He wrote many memoranda and reports, gave press releases, memoirs and is well-archived in Palestinian history both under the mandate and later. He remained a public figure and an elder statesman, who was dedicated to the cause and the land. He remained at home in Jerusalem and Jericho until passing away in 1962. I wonder if Dr. Walid Khalidi through his painstaking research, had come across his name. I would have been happy to be informed.

Since then (after 1962) my family and I have chosen our own "modus vivendi." From where I sat, I was in a position to collect and read Palestinian achievements in all fields. We collected all pertinent material, and made it available to all interested parties at the PLO research centre in Beirut. I can safely assume that the Palestinian intellectual university professor is bound by force of habit to lecture and instruct. It is the Palestinian intellectual who ventured into civil service, humanitarian or camp-relief work who deserves the credit. Whatever achievement they left unpubished remained in the burnt out office building which they called home and from which they constantly relocated. We can probably see these achievements surfacing, in Israeli and other people's archives.

May be the next generation of Palestinians, "the large kindergarten" as Shimon Peres put it in his Nobel Prize Award speech this past month, should attend schools, should take in the advice and lectures and instructions, and then choose to reverse their course. To me it is difficult to remain carelessly apolitical, when everyone authorised or not, comments on my past, my future, and that of my children and grandchildren's location and relocation.

Leila Khalidi, Amman.

The Jordan Times welcomes letters and contributions from its readers on any subject they wish to tackle. Letters intended for publication, however, should contain the writer's full name and preferably address as well. Names can be withheld only upon request and under special circumstances. Letters are subject to editing. The newspaper is not responsible for the return of unused manuscripts.



## Israel's choice: Palestinian statehood or chaos

By John Whitbeck

THE VIOLENCE in Israel and Palestine this autumn and the dramatic and dangerous discrediting of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in his eyes of many Palestinians have not occurred in a vacuum. The glacial pace of financial assistance and economic progress is not the only — and perhaps not even the principal — cause of Palestinian disillusion and despair.

Those who were sceptical of or frankly opposed to the Declaration of Principles waited about a year to see whether Israel really had undergone a moral, spiritual and psychological transformation towards recognising Palestinians as human beings entitled to basic human rights or whether such a transformation might occur as momentum towards peace developed.

They have seen nothing to suggest that their worst fears were not fully justified. Israeli statements and acts since the sunny ceremony on the White House lawn in September 1993 could lead even the most hopeful and optimistic of Palestinians to conclude that this "peace process" is a trick and a trap, that Israel has no intention of agreeing to even their minimum demands (an independent Palestinian state in the Palestinian lands occupied in 1967 with some share of sovereignty over the Palestinian lands occupied in 1967 (with some agreed formula for sharing Jerusalem)).

The status quo is "belligerent occupation," a status which, as a matter of international law, is inherently temporary but which can be maintained indefinitely as long as the military force and political will to maintain it exist. However, it is logically and legally inconceivable that such an inherently temporary status could be made "permanent." The status of "perpetual belligerent occupation" does not exist.

A major virtue of the Declaration of Principles is to

require the negotiation of some permanent status solution within an agreed time-frame.

If Israel asserted sovereignty over the occupied territories, it could either provide or deny the full rights of Israeli citizenship to those who live there. If it took the former course, Israel would be renouncing Zionism and negotiating its *raison d'être*. If, however, it took the latter course, leaving the disenfranchised indigenous people to rot in "autonomous areas," "reservations" or "black spots" without even the option of "independent homelands," it would be creating a system and a state more heinous and blatantly racist than South Africa at the height of apartheid.

Since the Palestinian people could never accept such an outcome (even if some future Palestinian "leadership" might be induced to sign a document), it would have to be imposed by force. No country other than the U.S. could possibly support such a neo-apartheid solution. Far from achieving acceptance in its region, Israel would replace the old South Africa as the world's ultimate pariah state. This is really an option which Israelis would wish to implement or even to contemplate?

#### The only viable option

Logically, only one viable option remains — accepting Palestinian sovereignty in the Palestinian lands occupied in 1967 (with some agreed formula for sharing Jerusalem). It is high time for Israeli leaders to stop pretending that the earth is flat and to actually lead by telling their people clearly and honestly that Palestinian statehood is essential if a lasting peace in the Middle East is ever to be achieved and is thus fundamentally in the interests of Israel and Israel.

The Declaration of Principles states that negotia-



## A law unto themselves

**Russia's Chechen problems are not unique. At times, all states must enforce order, says Vincent Cable**

THE SIGHT of tanks rolling into the rebellious Caucasian republic of Chechenya in the past week has caused many in the West finally to give up on the new Russia, seeing in these events a bullying superpower heralding the end of democracy. But such emotional reflexes do not do justice to an issue of fundamental importance: the role of order in societies making the transformation towards liberal capitalism. President Boris Yeltsin expressed the problem in his televised speech to the nation on Tuesday Dec. 28: "The longer the situation in the Chechen republic goes on, the greater the destructive effect on Russia's stability. I want to assure all Russian people... law and order will be restored in Chechenya."

Russian liberal reformers are divided; one group, led by Yegor Gaidar, forming a bizarre alliance with the communists against President Yeltsin; another, including Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, defending him and the need to use force. But leaving aside personalities, and the tactical merits of armed intervention, a broad issue of principle is also at stake: the need for all societies, including those aspiring to liberal values, to be able to impose the rule of law.

What is emerging from the ideological debris of the cold war in many countries is the outline of a system of governance which can best be described as anarchocapitalism. Societies are emerging — not just in Russia and the former Eastern bloc, but also in China and some potentially powerful countries such as India and Indonesia — which are highly entrepreneurial and economically dynamic but where the "rule of law" is precarious and large-scale disorder is not far below the surface. While there are some big and important differences in these countries' political models — from democratic India to authoritarian China — there is a shared dilemma: how to dismantle overcentralised, inefficient, state-dominated systems in the name of liberalisation, without simultaneously opening the door to widespread lawlessness.



Checken soldiers take positions in a trench next to a road leading to Grozny (AFP photo)

typical, that judges, police and fire services do not have to be given bribes to perform their jobs, and that banks and insurance companies are no longer run, as in Dickens' time, like Mr. Montagu Tigg's Anglo-Bengal Company. There are, of course, many abuses, but institutions exist to provide regulation and remedies.

Under anarchocapitalism, these conditions do not yet hold and are having to be created. In the particular case of countries where law and order were equated with failed communism, such as Russia, the concept of the rule of law is having to be reinvented, and in a hurry.

This presents two serious problems: how to create systems of commercial practice which inspire trust and enable capitalism to work and how to create efficient and stable forms of devolution which allow for local decision-making.

As to the first, Westerners are largely able to take for granted that their food and drink are not adulterated, that contracts and proof of ownership will be respected, that fraud is un-

typical, that judges, police and fire services do not have to be given bribes to perform their jobs, and that banks and insurance companies are no longer run, as in Dickens' time, like Mr. Montagu Tigg's Anglo-Bengal Company. There are, of course, many abuses, but institutions exist to provide regulation and remedies.

Yet a narrow economic agenda fails to capture the depth of the problem, especially in post-communist societies. Adam Smith, who was always sceptical about governments having more than a minimalist role, nonetheless made major exceptions of "peace" and "the tolerable administration of justice." Without these, there is no personal security and no sense of fairness. It is possible for the state to be too weak, as well as too strong.

Such weakness can be seriously debilitating. In the extreme case of Russia, organised crime is all-pervasive. And many people's first experience of financial investment has been through scams like the collapsing pyramid selling company MMM. In India,

where there is a much more long-standing sense of the rule of law and a vigorous democracy, a point has nonetheless been reached where some state (provincial) governments have been subverted by organised crime, and there is widespread cynicism about the decay of institutions. In China the emergence of a more liberal economic regime has been associated with widespread lawlessness, corruption and fraud (problems that are more pervasive than political defiance). The Chinese have tried to reestablish order by exemplary punishments, including public executions (in much the same way as occurred in similar circumstances in the late 18th and early 19th-century Britain). Indeed the appeal of the Chinese authoritarian "model," not least in Russia, rests on the ability of the authorities to be more pervasive than political defiance.

The Chinese have tried to reestablish order by exemplary punishments, including public executions (in much the same way as occurred in similar circumstances in the late 18th and early 19th-century Britain). Indeed the appeal of the Chinese authoritarian "model," not least in Russia, rests on the ability of the authorities to be more pervasive than political defiance.

Devolution has to be managed without fragmentation and separation. The problem is not unique to Russia. Each of the big, heterogeneous countries now in the process of liberalisation and transformation — notably Russia, China, India and Indonesia — faces numerous local demands for "self-determination," including outright independence.

In India such challenges have been met by allowing devolution within a federal structure but without conceding independence.

While political subtlety and democratic processes have played their part, force has also been part of the equation. The Punjab, for example, has returned to near-normality thanks to a combination of tough counter-insurgency measures allied to political compromise. And after all, the world's most successful liberal democracy, the U.S., had to suppress the secession of its Southern states in a particularly brutal civil war.

It is difficult to see why greater pacification should be demanded of those who rule the new Russia (or for that matter China and other states fending off incipient anarchy).

These events pose a challenge of understanding to the West (including an

undertaking of its own history). Many countries, especially former communist countries, are redefining the role of the state to establish more liberal systems of governance. What they have created, at least transactionally, is a sort of anarchocapitalism which is dynamic and unstable. Managing this instability — creating order and the rule of law — is, not surprisingly, extremely difficult. It may well require the judicious use of force. For the West to act, or speak, as if such action heralded a return to the methods of the Soviet Union would be dangerously wrong-headed.

The writer is head of the International Economics Programme at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. This article is reprinted from *The Independent*.

## Oblivion for communist relics

By Sandra Lacut  
Agence France Presse

VIENNA — The gigantic statues of communist times in Eastern Europe have been relegated to museums, hidden away in deep cellars, or sold to collectors in the five years since the Iron Curtain tumbled down.

Dozens of busts of Lenin and Stalin in Poland have been exiled with those of Marx and Engels to a former country house at Kozlowka in the east of the country — a veritable museum of "true socialism."

There are monumental statues of anonymous workers, portraits of communist leaders surrounded by children, and anti-capitalist propaganda illustrations showing Westerners as satyrs.

One statue, however, is missing from the line-up: that of Felix Dzerzhinsky, founder of the Cheka, the political police which eventually became the KGB. The statue stood for 40 years in central Warsaw, until Nov. 17, 1989, when it was smashed to bits by the applause of onlookers, who carried fragments home with them as souvenirs of the fall of communism.

Meanwhile, in the Hungarian capital Budapest, there is an open-air museum for 50 statues in a suburban park.

Residents in the district have complained so much about the sight of those vestiges of communism that the city has had trees planted along the park fence.

ing to block them out of view.

And Prague's "pink tank," first parked in the city centre after 1945 in homage to the Red Army's liberation of Czechoslovakia from the Nazis, has finally been taken away to an army museum after being repainted in its original regulation khaki.

When Soviet troops returned in 1968 to crush the Prague Spring movement, the tank became a symbol of that repression. A student first painted the tank pink in 1991. Later the same year, some members of parliament did the same, applauded by the crowds who drowned out protests by some apologists of the old regime.

Most Czech towns have now discreetly stashed their communist relics in cellars and brought out statues of the president of the first Czechoslovak republic, which lasted from 1918 to 1938, Tomas Masaryk.

He has become a cult figure in the past few years, largely under the influence of the Czech Republic's discredited playwright turned President Vaclav Havel.

At Karlovy Vary, a Bohemian resort much appreciated by Soviet dignitaries, a statue of the cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, the first man in space, has been moved from the town centre to the airport.

In Romania, in the general hysteria which swept through the population when Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife Elena tried to flee and were executed on Christmas day 1989, most of the printed speeches of the dictator, Leonid Brezhnev.

## Syria: changing with the times

By Marwan M. Shashin  
Special to the Jordan Times

DAMASCUS — On a road outside Damascus, away from the bustling streets and the smoggy skies of Syria's capital, lies the secret to the country's future. Factory after factory line the gravel roads leading to the northern cities of Aleppo and Homs. The economic benefits of the yet-to-be concluded peace between Syria and Israel are already in the making.

In the aftermath of the 1991 allied war against Iraq, Syria began to pave the way for an economic recovery after decades of "malaise". Syria was one of more than half a dozen Arab countries to join the 33-nation alliance against Iraq. In return Syria earned the gratitude and economic support of the Gulf states, especially Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

There have been several unsuccessful attempts in the capital Sofia on the mausoleum of communist leader Georgy Dimitrov, erected in 1949 on a central square. Plans to turn it into a cafe, or more fittingly, a pantheon, have come to nothing. It is still in place, covered with anti-communist graffiti.

Throughout Eastern Europe, another way to dispose of the unwanted memorials has been to sell them to Western collectors, and sometimes to locals who hanker after the old days.

When hundreds of personal possessions of Hungary's former number one, Janos Kadar, were auctioned in Budapest last year, one Western buyer paid \$130,000 for a watch bearing the likeness of his then Soviet counterpart, Leonid Brezhnev.

While prior to Law 10 the government used to publish lists of products that the private sector was "allowed to produce" it now publishes a list of what only the "government can produce". Today the list of "government produced products" includes no more

than 20 items—one of which is toothpaste.

Law 10 paved way for return of nearly \$4 billion of an estimated \$60 billion in expatriate holdings. Amir Sankar, a prominent Damascus businessman and member of the board of management for industrial affairs of the Omar Sankar's Sons Co., is one Syrian whose family has invested \$10 million in the Syrian economy since the introduction of Law 10.

As Mercedes-Benz dealers and owners of tomato paste and jam factories, the Sankar's are one of dozens of Syrian family conglomerates to join the 33-nation alliance against Iraq. In return Syria earned the gratitude and economic support of the Gulf states, especially Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

In the interlude between the war's end in March and the beginning of the Madrid peace talks in October the government of President Hafez Al-Assad introduced the now famous Law 10.

The law is designed to allow for the import of a wide variety of goods as well as for facilitated exports and manufacturing, all of which had been previously forbidden. A special tax incentive makes imports and exports, which circulate under the auspices of Law 10, exempt from taxes and tariffs for five to seven years.

While prior to Law 10 the government used to publish lists of products that the private sector was "allowed to produce" it now publishes a list of what only the "government can produce". Today the list of "government produced products" includes no more

than 20 items—one of which is toothpaste.

Law 10 paved way for return of nearly \$4 billion of an estimated \$60 billion in expatriate holdings. Amir Sankar, a prominent Damascus businessman and member of the board of management for industrial affairs of the Omar Sankar's Sons Co., is one Syrian whose family has invested \$10 million in the Syrian economy since the introduction of Law 10.

As Mercedes-Benz dealers

and owners of tomato paste and jam factories, the Sankar's are one of dozens of Syrian family conglomerates to join the 33-nation alliance against Iraq. In return Syria earned the gratitude and economic support of the Gulf states, especially Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

In the interlude between the war's end in March and the beginning of the Madrid peace talks in October the government of President Hafez Al-Assad introduced the now famous Law 10.

The law is designed to allow for the import of a wide variety of goods as well as for facilitated exports and manufacturing, all of which had been previously forbidden. A special tax incentive makes imports and exports, which circulate under the auspices of Law 10, exempt from taxes and tariffs for five to seven years.

While prior to Law 10 the government used to publish lists of products that the private sector was "allowed to produce" it now publishes a list of what only the "government can produce". Today the list of "government produced products" includes no more

than 20 items—one of which is toothpaste.

Law 10 paved way for return of nearly \$4 billion of an estimated \$60 billion in expatriate holdings. Amir Sankar, a prominent Damascus businessman and member of the board of management for industrial affairs of the Omar Sankar's Sons Co., is one Syrian whose family has invested \$10 million in the Syrian economy since the introduction of Law 10.

As Mercedes-Benz dealers

and owners of tomato paste and jam factories, the Sankar's are one of dozens of Syrian family conglomerates to join the 33-nation alliance against Iraq. In return Syria earned the gratitude and economic support of the Gulf states, especially Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

In the interlude between the war's end in March and the beginning of the Madrid peace talks in October the government of President Hafez Al-Assad introduced the now famous Law 10.

The law is designed to allow for the import of a wide variety of goods as well as for facilitated exports and manufacturing, all of which had been previously forbidden. A special tax incentive makes imports and exports, which circulate under the auspices of Law 10, exempt from taxes and tariffs for five to seven years.

While prior to Law 10 the government used to publish lists of products that the private sector was "allowed to produce" it now publishes a list of what only the "government can produce". Today the list of "government produced products" includes no more

than 20 items—one of which is toothpaste.

Law 10 paved way for return of nearly \$4 billion of an estimated \$60 billion in expatriate holdings. Amir Sankar, a prominent Damascus businessman and member of the board of management for industrial affairs of the Omar Sankar's Sons Co., is one Syrian whose family has invested \$10 million in the Syrian economy since the introduction of Law 10.

As Mercedes-Benz dealers

and owners of tomato paste and jam factories, the Sankar's are one of dozens of Syrian family conglomerates to join the 33-nation alliance against Iraq. In return Syria earned the gratitude and economic support of the Gulf states, especially Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

In the interlude between the war's end in March and the beginning of the Madrid peace talks in October the government of President Hafez Al-Assad introduced the now famous Law 10.

The law is designed to allow for the import of a wide variety of goods as well as for facilitated exports and manufacturing, all of which had been previously forbidden. A special tax incentive makes imports and exports, which circulate under the auspices of Law 10, exempt from taxes and tariffs for five to seven years.

While prior to Law 10 the government used to publish lists of products that the private sector was "allowed to produce" it now publishes a list of what only the "government can produce". Today the list of "government produced products" includes no more

than 20 items—one of which is toothpaste.

While prior to Law 10 the government used to publish lists of products that the private sector was "allowed to produce" it now publishes a list of what only the "government can produce". Today the list of "government produced products" includes no more

than 20 items—one of which is toothpaste.

## Riyadh announces fresh revenue-boosting measures

DUBAI (R) — Cash-strapped Saudi Arabia announced more price increases for public services Monday aimed at boosting revenue in 1995 and introducing fiscal discipline in the kingdom, the world's largest oil producer.

Tickets for domestic air travel on Saudi, the state carrier which monopolises local flights, rose in price by 10 per cent for economy class and 20 per cent for first class, according to broadcast government decrees.

The airline has been involved for almost a year in complex talks with U.S. manufacturers to buy some 60 new aircraft worth more than \$6 billion. Its inability to generate profits has been a stumbling block in its negotiations to obtain credits.

The government also introduced new telephone charges.

A subscriber will no longer be able to make unlimited local calls free of charge, a \$150 connection charge is introduced and annual telephone subscriptions are doubled to \$100 a year.

Saudi Arabia in 1994 signed a \$4 billion deal with ATT Corp of the United States to install 1.5 million new telephone lines but a

budget statement issued Sunday said that deal was self-financing and did not require additional state funds.

Monday's decrees also increased water charges according to a five-tier system. Small consumers will pay 10 halala (2.6 U.S. cents) while larger users will be charged six riyals (\$1.6) per cubic metre.

The decrees did not give a percentage for the rise in water charges, formerly levied at a flat rate. But analysts said it was designed not to hurt lower income Saudis in the desert kingdom that depends mainly on costly sea water desalination.

Saudi Arabia, which has been suffering cash flow problems due to a drop in oil prices and costs incurred during the 1991 Gulf war, introduced a \$36 billion budget for 1995 Sunday with a \$4 billion forecast deficit.

The kingdom has been running budget deficits since the 1980s but started introducing political and economic reforms last year.

Other measures announced Sunday included doubling local petrol prices and increased electricity charges for high consumers.

For the first time too, it slapped a 1,000 riyal (\$267)

fee on visa for those arriving in the kingdom to work and said work permits in future would cost 100 riyals (\$27) and residency permit 500 riyals (\$133).

The measures indicate that oil giant Saudi Arabia is moving decisively to convince the world of its seriousness in dealing with a cash crunch by cutting spending in its 1995 budget, slashing some subsidies and increasing public service prices.

It announced Sunday a six per cent spending cut for 1995, which would still leave it with a \$4 billion deficit.

Economists and diplomats said that although the spending cut was smaller than the 20 per cent budget in 1994, the overall impact was too more than half the budget deficit.

Economists said the measures signalled to both the Saudi public and the government's bankers and foreign trading partners that it was determined to set its house in order and prepared to take unpopular decisions to ensure fiscal discipline.

The biggest surprise in Sunday's budget was the deficit figures.

By coming clean and speaking openly about a

budget deficit, Saudi Arabia confirmed what everyone had known for a long time and gave its finances some of the transparency necessary to generate credibility, the economists said.

Last year it spoke of a balanced budget, while in fact planning for a 40 billion riyals (\$10.6 billion) deficit as this year's figures showed. It apparently included expected income from bank and other borrowing and the sale of government securities as part of the original 1994 revenue figure.

The economists and diplomats said the budget measures were largely in line with what was expected of the government of the world's largest oil producer and exporter to deal with its worst cash shortage in decades of oil wealth.

"It seems to be a good budget and shows they are serious about cuts," one diplomat said.

"The International Monetary Fund had expected a 20 billion riyal (\$5.3 billion) cut, but the 15 billion (\$4 billion) is good enough," another said.

"They did not go as far as they could have but they want to slash subsidies

as much as possible, but we will see similar other measures over the years," an economist said.

The diplomats and economists said it was not immediately clear how much cash the new measures would generate.

Coupled with steps taken last year to cut agricultural subsidies, they reverse a trend for higher subsidies and generous welfare benefits for the country's 12 million people.

The last announced figure for defence spending was in 1993 when it was put at \$16.4 billion.

They said it was not clear where the spending cuts would be, but the breakdown of spending compared to the last available figures in the 1993 budget show decreases across the board.

Cuts compared with 1993 were: Education 20 per cent, health and social development six per cent, municipal and water 14.6 per cent, infrastructure, industry and electricity 53 per cent, transport and communication eight per cent, subsidies 24 per cent, and state lending institutions 34 per cent.

In an important step for many companies that have complained of problems because the government was not paying its bills on time, King Fahd ordered the finance ministry to clear as

soon as possible a backlog of payments to domestic creditors.

Diplomats and economists

estimate that the government owes billions of dollars in arrears to contractors and suppliers.

### Recently Opened

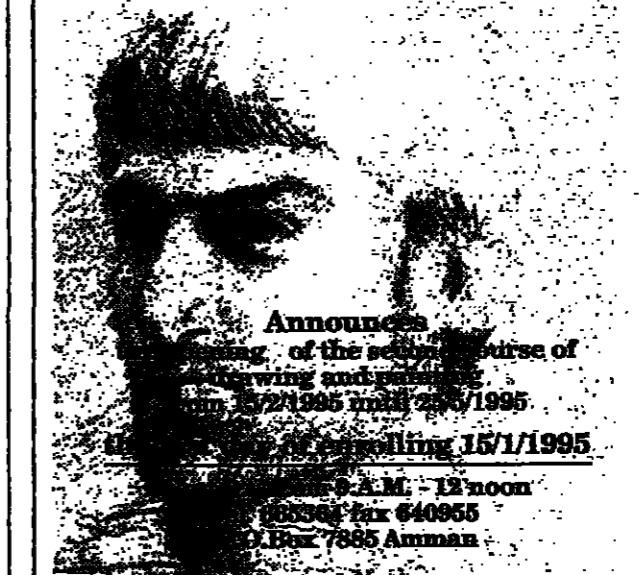


only Fish City

1. Different types of fresh uncooked & clean fish
2. Different seafood specialities.
3. Different cooking methods.
4. Best quality & reasonable price.
5. Take away & Home Delivery Service.

Address: Amman - Directorate of Residency & Borders St.  
Tel: 693050

### SALAM KANAAN'S STUDIO



Announces

opening of the second branch of

Salam Kanaan's Studio

on 16/1/1995

open daily 10 AM - 11 noon

phone fax 640955

Salman Kanaan Amman

### HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1995

By Thomas S. Pearson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** This morning finds a possible break-up in old conditions but the evening conjunction of Mercury and Uranus opens the door to all sorts of new situations in which you can effectively pioneer your point of view.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) You have to be careful that someone does not get the best of you in some monetary matter today which could be detrimental to your finances.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 18) If you get your health and appearance improved, you will find it easier to gain your personal desires and get what you truly look forward to.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) You feel restricted in some way, but if you calm down, you can handle the matter logically. Show some kindness for your loved ones.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) Your friends may be too busy at this time, so don't try to pressure them in any way. Be happy tonight and feel contented.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) Be on your guard in the outside world so that you cannot be criticised in any way. Show your devotion to kin in the evening.

**VENUS:** (August 22 to September 22) Avoid going off on any tangents, and don't make any unnecessary changes to your routine. You should not confide any secret information to a stranger.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) Use your own, mature judgement rather than consulting one who could not help you. Fix your wardrobe and be cleaning to your close friends.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) You could have a confrontation with one who is as stubborn as you are, so postpone meeting for a while. Be very social later.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) Get away from assignments that you can, but if not, be sure to do your fair share of it. Try to solve your private worries quickly.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) Do not interfere if a disagreement starts between a friend and your erstwhile mate. Show that you are sensible towards others.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) Don't indulge in any disagreement with one who lives with you over some worldly affair. You seek peace and solitude in the evening.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 18) It is most important you use care in motion of all kind, especially on the road. Be careful in correspondence, make sure words are correct.

Birthstone of January: Garnet — Rose Quartz

### THE BETTER HALF

By Glasbergen

GLASBERGEN

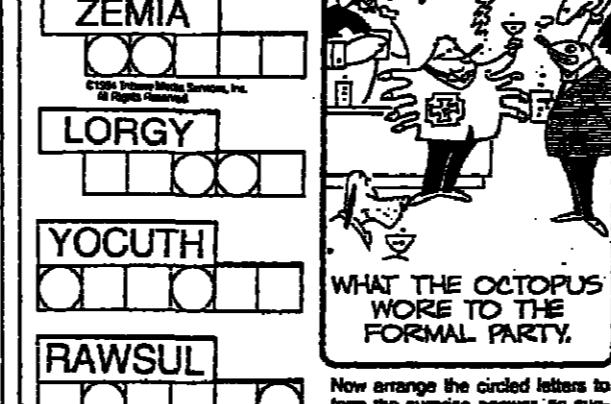


"I dreamed Jack Frost was nipping at my nose and he looked just like Mel Gibson!"

### JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME

by Henri Arnould and Miles Arbrams



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A  OF

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: GULE AFTER SUDUE GIGGLE

Answer: How she improved her knowledge — BY DEGREES

### THE Daily Crossword

by Gayle Dean

ACROSS

1. Sea eye to eye

5. John — Peacock

10. Church past.

15. Flying bird

16. Crownish

17. Run with a **blarney** voice?

20. Bazaar or **bazaar**

21. Fawn

24. Chomping at the **bit**

25. Moon child

26. Breakfast

28. Caps or **caps**

32. Shy or **shy**

33. Nice friend?

34. Peals

41. Ferranti

42. A **reception** or **reception**

45. Numerologist's **unit**

46. Come **alive** That **Tune**?

47. Jolene

51. Oh right, **pol**

55. Lounge about?

56. Thickey **target**

58. **males** and **males**

59. **shy** or **shy**

61. Sister **coast**

62. Show **contempt**

63. Those who **cycle**

64. **Seasame** Street

65. **Seasame** Street

66. **Carol** of the **Carols**

67. **Interprets**

68. **Big man** on **campus**

69. **edge**

70. **Vane** off

75. Hill **climbers**

77. Thunder **units**

80. Score **remind**

81. **Aspergers** **synd**

83. **veg**'s **constell**

84. **Powerful** **man**

85. **Sign**

86. **Scor**

87. **Power** **profess**

88. **At no time**

89. **Holden**

90. **Watt**

91. **Aspergers** **synd**

92. **Aspergers** **synd**

93. **Aspergers** **synd**

94. **Aspergers** **synd**

95. **Aspergers** **synd**

96. **Aspergers** **synd**

97. **Aspergers** **synd**

98. **Aspergers** **synd**

99. **Aspergers** **synd**

100. **Aspergers** **synd**

Business  
Daily  
Beat

A review  
of economic news  
from the Arabic press

JIC chief  
unveils '95  
programme

\*\*Jordan Investment Corporation (JIC) Director-General Mohamad Batayneh said the JIC implemented, in 1994, projects that cost JD 24 million. He noted that most of these projects' output, especially tomato paste, frozen vegetables and veterinary vaccines, were exported. Mr. Batayneh said the JIC was preparing feasibility studies to implement various projects this year. Some of the projects are a gypsum plaster plant at Al Rashediyeh, in southern Jordan, for an estimated cost of JD 2 million, and a scheme for a roots and seeds nursery in the Aq Ghor area at a JD 2 million cost. JIC is also considering a JD 7 million car project to link Hammamat Main with the Dead Sea. Mr. Batayneh revealed that the corporation was in the process of setting up a tourism transport company in collaboration with the private sector which will also be involved with the JIC in setting up a company for duty free shops at border crossings to cater for travellers to and from Jordan (Al Ra'i).

\*\*According to new prices fixed by the Ministry of Supply, Yoghurt in a 200-gramme container sells at 110 fils, whereas the price for a 500-gramme container is 220 fils. Yoghurt in a 1000-gramme container costs 400 fils. Prices of labaneh range from 265 fils per 180-gramme container to 370 fils per 250-gramme container. Larger labaneh containers cost 720 fils (500 grammes) and JD 1,410 (1000 grammes). Prices of processed cheese (bof) were fixed at 415 fils, while a 2-kilogramme block was fixed at JD 4,300. Al Ashbal cheese was given a 425 fils price tag while the Exeter canned meat was priced at 760 fils (Al Ra'i).

\*\*The prime minister urged the Jordan Investment Corporation to speed up the establishment of the "National Petroleum Company" to carry out exploration for oil and gas on commercial basis (Al Ra'i).

\*\*Unloading of 30,000 tonnes of American rice is currently under way at Jweidah warehouses. The Ministry of Supply will soon be distributing the rice in the market where it will be sold at the free-market price of 380 fils a kilogramme. Chinese rice is now selling at a subsidised price against the 1995 coupons (Al Ra'i).

\*\*The ministry of finance will conduct a revaluation of housing units in 1996 as the ministry is seeking to increase its collection of property tax (Al Musaqafat) (Al Dustour).

\*\*The Jordan Insurance Company recorded a gross profit of JD 371,699 during the April-September (mid-year) period. The profit covered the JD 190,900 losses the company incurred at its "outside branches" (Al Aswad).

\*\*Banks face about JD 80 million of extra spending in 1995 as a result of issuing new magnetic-type of cheques, expanding and building new headquarters and on-line connection between all branches (Al Aswad).

\*\*Many industrialists and businessmen are complaining about the short notice given by the central bank of Jordan for switching to magnetic cheques by July. They wish the central bank extend the period until the end of 1995 because they have many cheques of the old type that extend beyond the July deadline and they find it very difficult to change the cheques (Al Dustour).

\*\*The minister of supply issued a decision under which a new formula was set up to price auto spare parts. The new formula works out into a reduction of between 16-18 per cent in the prices of spare parts (Al Dustour).

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET HOUSING BANK CENTER - AMMAN - JORDANIA		TELEPHONE: 660170 / 663170 ORGANIZED MARKET SHARE PRICE LIST FOR MONDAY		
COMPANY'S NAME	NO. OF SHARES TRADED	02/01/1995 VALUED JPY PRICE	PREV. CLOSING PRICE	CLOSING PRICE
ARAB BANK	660	119810	181.500	181.500
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK / NEW	2557	10692	4.320	4.110
BANK OF JORDAN	35595	138734	4.040	3.840
THE EGYPTIAN BANK	200	750	3.700	3.750
JORDAN EXIM BANK	7805	44655	2.990	3.000
JORDAN GULF BANK	359	2854	2.990	2.980
JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK	1292	2059	1.550	1.590
NETT ELMAL SAVINGS/INVESTMENT FOR HOUSING	1750	5468	3.120	3.130
AMMAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT	5500	8185	1.490	1.480
PHILADELPHIA INVESTMENT BANK	1300	2184	1.700	1.680
<b>BANKS SECTOR</b>	<b>60225</b>	<b>344738</b>	<b>INDEX NUMBER: 156.85</b>	<b>CHANGE: -0.362</b>
JORDAN INSURANCE	6000	20400	3.400	3.400
<b>INSURANCE SECTOR</b>	<b>6000</b>	<b>20400</b>	<b>INDEX NUMBER: 138.21</b>	<b>CHANGE: 0.000</b>
JORDANIAZ ELECTRIC POWER / NEW	3326	5129	1.550	1.540
JORDAN PETROLEUM POWER / NEW	2015	3013	1.490	1.500
JORDAN METAL MINERAL	1400	3528	2.400	2.520
VEHICLES OWNERS FEDERATION	2900	19575	6.750	6.750
JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	450	1373	3.140	3.050
JOORDAN PETROLEUM SECURITY	355	1152	2.000	2.020
JORDAN PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT	1000	1170	1.170	1.170
JORDAN EQUIP. REPAIRING & MAINTENANCE	700	525	1.770	1.750
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION / ALMA'AT	3750	46993	12.500	12.650
UNITED MIDDLE EAST & COMMODITY HOTELS	14900	57666	2.390	2.410
ARAB INTER. FOR INVESTMENT & EDUCATION	1450	5003	3.490	3.480
<b>SERVICES SECTOR</b>	<b>32451</b>	<b>123404</b>	<b>INDEX NUMBER: 131.89</b>	<b>CHANGE: -0.242</b>
ATTAFAWEH CONST. MATERIAL MANUFACTURING	1450	1931	1.280	1.340
THE JORDAN CEMENT FACTORIES	112588	327593	2.900	2.910
JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES	100	297	2.980	2.970
THE ARAB POST & TELEGRAPH	1300	695	5.000	5.000
JORDAN PETROLEUM REFINERY	368	3602	9.300	9.380
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL & AGRICULTURAL	250	1113	4.550	4.400
THE JORDAN WOOLSTED MILLS	400	3080	7.700	7.700
ARAB PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING	2700	14022	5.150	5.200
JORDAN DAIRY	1150	2769	2.400	2.400
SPINNING & WEAVING	4450	11502	2.000	2.000
ARAB INVESTMENT	2900	6988	2.750	2.750
DAR AL DAIA DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT	500	8100	16.200	16.200
ARAB INVESTMENT & INTERNATIONAL TRADE	4000	4000	1.020	1.000
LIVESTOCK POULTRY	555	1827	6.850	6.900
ARAB PAPER PROCESSING & TRADING	4500	6395	1.370	1.440
UNIVERSAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	600	2580	4.360	4.300
JORDAN INDUSTRIES & MATCH/JIMCO	6650	5554	.840	.840
NATIONAL CABLE & WIRE MANUFACTURING	100	525	5.300	5.250
ARAB CENTER FOR PHARM. & CHEMICALS	250	593	2.750	2.770
KATHREEF INVESTMENT	1350	224	1.100	1.100
UNIVERSAL MODELS INDUSTRIES	500	2098	4.210	4.190
<b>INDUSTRIAL SECTOR</b>	<b>160829</b>	<b>429935</b>	<b>INDEX NUMBER: 128.27</b>	<b>CHANGE: +0.021</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>259505</b>	<b>918477</b>	<b>INDEX NUMBER: 143.22</b>	<b>CHANGE: -0.212</b>
NO. OF TRADED SHARES IN PARALLEL MARKET	133900			
VALUE TRADED IN PARALLEL MARKET	132756			

## Indonesia records 6.2 per cent growth

JAKARTA (AFP) — The Indonesian economy grew at a rate that exceeded the targeted 6.2 per cent for 1994, Indonesian President Suharto said.

President Suharto, though, provided no precise figures. He said the country's inflation rate was "quite high, even though it was still below 10 per cent."

He said that the industrial sector, as well as non-oil and gas exports, had shown "adequate growth," but gave no details.

The Indonesian government in August 1993 predicted the country's annual economic growth rate would reach between six and 6.5 per cent in the sixth five-year development plan." President Suharto said in reference to the programme that was launched on April 1.

The Indonesian government in August 1993 predicted the country's annual economic growth rate would reach between six and 6.5 per cent in the sixth five-year development plan." President Suharto said in reference to the programme that was launched on April 1.

However, President Suharto said, the agricultural sector recorded a slowdown, mainly due to a prolonged dry season of 6.2 per cent.

He added that non-oil imports also rose.

In his nationwide televised

year-end speech, President Suharto said that Indonesia could express relief that the economy had grown quite well.

President Suharto, though, provided no precise figures.

He said the country's inflation rate was "quite high, even though it was still below 10 per cent."

He said that the industrial sector, as well as non-oil and gas exports, had shown "adequate growth," but gave no details.

However, President Suharto said, the agricultural sector recorded a slowdown, mainly due to a prolonged dry season of 6.2 per cent.

He added that non-oil imports also rose.

In his nationwide televised

year-end speech, President Suharto said that Indonesia could express relief that the economy had grown quite well.

President Suharto, though, provided no precise figures.

He said the country's inflation rate was "quite high, even though it was still below 10 per cent."

He said that the industrial sector, as well as non-oil and gas exports, had shown "adequate growth," but gave no details.

However, President Suharto said, the agricultural sector recorded a slowdown, mainly due to a prolonged dry season of 6.2 per cent.

He added that non-oil imports also rose.

In his nationwide televised

year-end speech, President Suharto said that Indonesia could express relief that the economy had grown quite well.

President Suharto, though, provided no precise figures.

He said the country's inflation rate was "quite high, even though it was still below 10 per cent."

He said that the industrial sector, as well as non-oil and gas exports, had shown "adequate growth," but gave no details.

However, President Suharto said, the agricultural sector recorded a slowdown, mainly due to a prolonged dry season of 6.2 per cent.

He added that non-oil imports also rose.

In his nationwide televised

year-end speech, President Suharto said that Indonesia could express relief that the economy had grown quite well.

President Suharto, though, provided no precise figures.

He said the country's inflation rate was "quite high, even though it was still below 10 per cent."

He said that the industrial sector, as well as non-oil and gas exports, had shown "adequate growth," but gave no details.

However, President Suharto said, the agricultural sector recorded a slowdown, mainly due to a prolonged dry season of 6.2 per cent.

He added that non-oil imports also rose.

In his nationwide televised

year-end speech, President Suharto said that Indonesia could express relief that the economy had grown quite well.

President Suharto, though, provided no precise figures.

He said the country's inflation rate was "quite high, even though it was still below 10 per cent."

He said that the industrial sector, as well as non-oil and gas exports, had shown "adequate growth," but gave no details.

However, President Suharto said, the agricultural sector recorded a slowdown, mainly due to a prolonged dry season of 6.2 per cent.

He added that non-oil imports also rose.

In his nationwide televised

year-end speech, President Suharto said that Indonesia could express relief that the economy had grown quite well.

President Suharto, though, provided no precise figures.

He said the country's inflation rate was "quite high, even though it was still below 10 per cent."

He said that the industrial sector, as well as non-oil and gas exports, had shown "adequate growth," but gave no details.

However, President Suharto said, the agricultural sector recorded a slowdown, mainly due to a prolonged dry season of 6.2 per cent.

He added that non-oil imports also rose.

In his nationwide televised

year-end speech, President Suharto said that Indonesia could express relief that the economy had grown quite well.

President Suharto, though, provided no precise figures.

He said the country's inflation rate was "quite high, even though it was still below 10 per cent."

He said that the industrial sector, as well as non-oil and gas exports, had shown "adequate growth," but gave no

# A final look back at sports champions in the past year

By The Associated Press

**ATHLETICS**

**Women**  
 Overall — Jackie Joyner-Kersee, United States  
 100 — Merlene Ottey, Jamaica  
 400 — Marie-Marie-Jose Perec, France  
 1500 — Angela Chalmers, Canada  
 5000 — Sonia O'Sullivan, Ireland  
 100 hurdles — Svetla Dimitrova, Bulgaria  
 Long jump — Joyner-Kersee  
 Discus — Ilke Wylfuda, Germany  
 Javelin — Natalya Shkolnikova, Belarus



American Jackie Joyner-Kersee concentrates before throwing the shot (AFP photo)

**European Cup Winners Cup** — Arsenal (England)  
**UEFA Cup** — Internazionale of Milan (Italy)  
**South American Super Cup** — Independiente (Argentina)  
**Conmebol Cup** — Sao Paulo (Brazil)

**Leagues**

**Europe**  
 Austria — Casino Salzburg  
 Belgium — Anderlecht  
 Bulgaria — Levski Sofia  
 Croatia — Hajduk Split  
 Czech Republic — Sparta Prague

**Grete Streppel, Canada**  
 400 medley relay — United States  
 800 freestyle relay — Sweden

**Women**

50 freestyle — Le Jingyi, China  
 100 breaststroke — Samantha Riley, Australia  
 100 butterfly — Liu Limin, China  
 100 backstroke — He Chon, China  
 200 freestyle — Franziska Van Aomsick, Germany  
 200 breaststroke — Riley

**Little League**  
**World series** — Maracaibo, Venezuela

**BASKETBALL****Men**

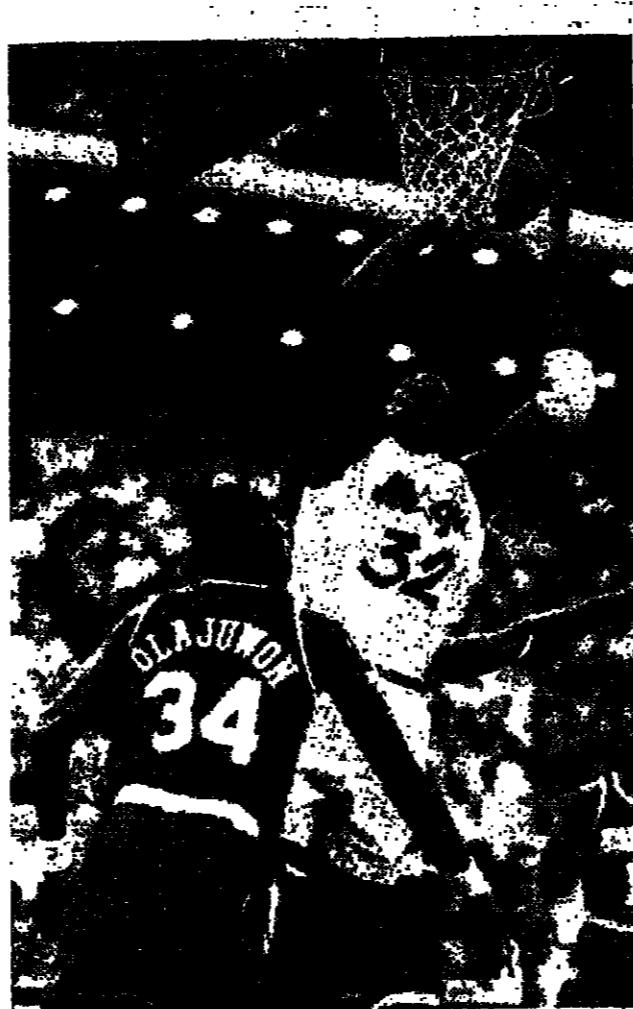
**World championship** — United States  
**Goodwill Games** — Puerto Rico  
**European Cup** — Juventus Badalona, Spain  
**England** — Thames Valley Tigers  
 France — CSP Limoges  
 Germany — Bayer Leverkusen  
 Israel — Maccabi Tel Aviv  
 Italy — Buckler Bologna  
 Spain — Real Madrid  
 United States (NBA) — Houston Rockets  
 U.S. College (NCAA) — Arkansas

**Women**

**World Championship** — Brazil  
**Goodwill Games** — United States  
**Jones Cup** — United States

**SOCCER****International**

**World Cup** — Brazil  
**African Nations Cup** — Nigeria  
**European Cup** — AC Milan (Italy)



Orlando Magic centre Shaquille O'Neal #32 slam dunks a basket as Houston Rockets centre Hakeem Olajuwon falls to stop him (AFP photo)

Noureddine Morceli

**Men**  
 Overall — Noureddine Morceli, Algeria  
 100 — Dennis Mitchell, United States  
 400 — Derek Mills, United States  
 1500 — Morceli  
 5000 — Khalid Skah, Morocco  
 400 hurdles — Samuel Matette, Zambia  
 High jump — Javier Sotomayor, Cuba  
 Triple jump — Mike Conley, United States  
 Shot put — Randy Barnes, United States  
 Hammer throw — Andrey Abduvaliyev, Tajikistan



German Formula One champion Michael Schumacher and his team manager during a practice session (AFP photo)

**AUTO RACING****FIA**

**Formula One** — Michael Schumacher, Germany  
**Formula 3000** — Marco Apicella, Italy  
**World Rally** — Didier Auriol, France

**IndyCar**

**PPG Cup** — Al Unser, Jr., United States

**IMSA**

**World Sports Car** — Wayne Taylor, United States

**BASEBALL**

**Professional**  
**U.S. MLB**  
 National League — Philadelphia Phillies-X  
 American League — Toronto Blue Jays-X  
 World Series — None  
 X-Declared champions

**Japan**  
 National League — Yomiuri Giants  
 Pacific League — Seibu Lions  
 Japan Series — Yomiuri Giants

**Amateur**  
**World Championship** — Cuba



Brazil's players celebrate their 4th World Cup triumph

**South America**  
 Argentina — River Plate, Independiente  
 Brazil — Palmeiras  
 Bolivia — Bolivar  
 Chile — Universidad de Chile  
 Colombia — Nacional  
 Uruguay — Penarol  
 Venezuela — Caracas

**Japan** — Verdy Kawasaki

**SWIMMING AND DIVING****Men**

50 freestyle — Alexander Popov, Russia  
 100 freestyle — Popov  
 100 breaststroke — Norbert Rusza, Hungary  
 100 butterfly — Rafal Szukala, Poland  
 100 backstroke — Martin Lopez-Zabero, Spain  
 200 freestyle — Antti Kasivu, Finland  
 200 backstroke — Vladimir Selkov, Russia  
 200 breaststroke — Rusza  
 200 individual medley — Jami Stevenson, Finland  
 400 freestyle — Kieren Perkins, Australia  
 400 individual medley — Tom Dulan, United States  
 1,500 freestyle — Perkins  
 25 km long course — Becker

**Australian Open** — Pete Sampras  
**Europcar Open** — Stefan Edberg  
**Champions Cup** — Sampras  
**Lipton Championships** — Sampras  
**Monte Carlo Open** — Andrei Medvedev  
**German Open** — Medvedev

**Italian Open** — Sampras

**World Team Cup** — Germany

**French Open** — Sergi Bruguera

**Wimbledon** — Pete Sampras

**Canadian Open** — Andre Agassi

**ATP Championship** — Michael Chang

**U.S. Open** — Agassi

**Stockholm Open** — Boris Becker

**TENNIS**

**Men**

**Australian Open** — Pete Sampras  
**Europcar Open** — Stefan Edberg  
**Champions Cup** — Sampras  
**Lipton Championships** — Sampras  
**Monte Carlo Open** — Andrei Medvedev  
**German Open** — Medvedev

**Italian Open** — Sampras

**World Team Cup** — Germany

**French Open** — Sergi Bruguera

**Wimbledon** — Pete Sampras

**Canadian Open** — Andre Agassi

**ATP Championship** — Michael Chang

**U.S. Open** — Agassi

**Stockholm Open** — Boris Becker

**TENNIS**

**Australian Open** — Pete Sampras

**Europcar Open** — Stefan Edberg

**Champions Cup** — Sampras

**Lipton Championships** — Sampras

**Monte Carlo Open** — Andrei Medvedev

**German Open** — Medvedev

**Italian Open** — Sampras

**World Team Cup** — Germany

**French Open** — Sergi Bruguera

**Wimbledon** — Pete Sampras

**Canadian Open** — Andre Agassi

**ATP Championship** — Michael Chang

**U.S. Open** — Agassi

**Stockholm Open** — Boris Becker

**TENNIS**

**Australian Open** — Pete Sampras

**Europcar Open** — Stefan Edberg

**Champions Cup** — Sampras

**Lipton Championships** — Sampras

**Monte Carlo Open** — Andrei Medvedev

**German Open** — Medvedev

**Italian Open** — Sampras

**World Team Cup** — Germany

**French Open** — Sergi Bruguera

**Wimbledon** — Pete Sampras

**Canadian Open** — Andre Agassi

**ATP Championship** — Michael Chang

**U.S. Open** — Agassi

**Stockholm Open** — Boris Becker

**TENNIS**

**Australian Open** — Pete Sampras

**Europcar Open** — Stefan Edberg

**Champions Cup** — Sampras

**Lipton Championships** — Sampras

**Monte Carlo Open** — Andrei Medvedev

**German Open** — Medvedev

**Italian Open** — Sampras

**World Team Cup** — Germany

**French Open** — Sergi Bruguera

**Wimbledon** — Pete Sampras

**Canadian Open** — Andre Agassi

**ATP Championship** — Michael Chang

**U.S. Open** — Agassi

**Stockholm Open** — Boris Becker

**TENNIS**

**Australian Open** — Pete Sampras

**Europcar Open** — Stefan Edberg

**Champions Cup** — Sampras

**Lipton Championships** — Sampras

**Monte Carlo Open** — Andrei Medvedev

**German Open** — Medvedev

**Italian Open** — Sampras

**World Team Cup** — Germany

**French Open** — Sergi Bruguera

**Wimbledon** — Pete Sampras

**Canadian Open** — Andre Agassi

**ATP Championship** — Michael Chang

**U.S. Open** — Agassi

**Stockholm Open** — Boris Becker

**TENNIS**

**Australian Open** — Pete Sampras

**Europcar Open** — Stefan Edberg

**Champions Cup** — Sampras

**Lipton Championships** — Sampras

**Monte Carlo Open** — Andrei Medvedev

**German Open** — Medvedev

**Italian Open** — Sampras

**World Team Cup** — Germany

**French Open** — Sergi Bruguera

**Wimbledon** — Pete Sampras

**Canadian Open** — Andre Agassi

**ATP Championship** — Michael Chang

**U.S. Open** — Agassi

**Stockholm Open** — Boris Becker

**TENNIS**

**Australian Open** — Pete Sampras

**Europcar Open** — Stefan Edberg

**Champions Cup** — Sampras

**Lipton Championships** — Sampras

**Monte Carlo Open** — Andrei Medvedev

**German Open** — Medvedev

**Italian Open** — Sampras

**World Team Cup** — Germany

## Blackburn forge ahead as Manchester United struggle

LONDON (AFP) — Blackburn Rovers shot further ahead in the English Premiership Saturday as their nearest challengers had a mixed day.

Blackburn won 1-0 at Crystal Palace, and third-placed Liverpool won 2-0 at Leeds. But Manchester United, in second spot, are now three points behind Rovers following a 2-2 draw at Southampton.

And fourth-placed Newcastle lost 2-1 at Norwich to continue their disappointing recent run.

Blackburn's Alan Shearer started off their goal move to put Jason Wilcox through — but his shot rebounded out to Chris Sutton. Then Sutton's header across the face of goal found Tim Sherwood who hit Blackburn's winner in the 67th minute at Crystal Palace.

But Manchester United struggled for their 2-2 draw.

Alex Ferguson, awarded the CBE in the New Year's Honours list and celebrating his 53rd birthday, was on the verge of having his day ruined by Jim Magilton who scored for the Saints on the stroke of half-time.

But Nicky Butt rewarded United's second half pressure with his first senior goal from a cross from Eric Cantona, who was later booked.

Neil Heaney outran United's defence to cross low for David Hughes to score, but Gary Pallister equalised following more good work from Cantona.

England under-21 star Jamie Redknapp put third-placed Liverpool, now un-

beaten in eight games, 1-0 games, 1-0 ahead after 18 minutes at Elland Road.

Robbie Fowler pounced following a Leeds defensive mix-up for Liverpool's second.

Newcastle, who notched up 29 points from a possible 33 at the start of the season, suffered a 2-1 defeat after a midday kick-off at Norwich.

Neil Adams in the first minute, then Ward on 10 minutes virtually scuppered Newcastle's chances, though Newcastle old boy Ruel Fox converted a 40th minute penalty.

Arsenal, without a win in the league at Highbury since mid-October, suffered another blow at home to lose 3-1 against London rivals QPR.

Kevin Gallen gave QPR a 1-0 lead after just three minutes. But John Jenson, after two and a half years at Arsenal, finally scored his first goal to equalise.

But QPR hit back with two goals in as many minutes from Bradley Allen and Andy Impey to spoil the Dane's day. Minor crowd trouble at the clock end confirmed Arsenal supporters' frustration.

In a London derby, Wimbleton drew 1-1 with Chelsea. Chelsea's Paul Furlong put Chelsea ahead in the 57th minute, before Efan Ekoku equalised after the break.

A Julian Darby own goal put Tottenham 1-0 up at Coventry with Spurs showing no signs of leg-weariness after two games within 24 hours earlier in the week.

Then Nick Barmby, Dar-

**Browns stop Patriots, Bears upset Vikings**

CLEVELAND (R) — Vinny Testaverde threw for 263 yards and a touchdown in an error-free performance and Cleveland intercepted Drew Bledsoe three times as the Browns beat the New England Patriots 20-13 in an AFC wild card playoff game Sunday.

In an NFC wild card game, Steve Walsh completed 15 of 21 passes for 211 yards and two touchdowns as the Bears mauled Minnesota 35-18, avenging two regular-season losses to the Vikings.

With their upset victory, the Bears advance to a meeting with the heavily-favoured San Francisco 49ers Saturday.

The Browns, in their first post-season appearance since 1989, earned a trip to Pittsburgh for a second-round playoff game against the Steelers Saturday.

"We get Pittsburgh again with a big chance to make amends for the regular season," said Testaverde of Cleveland's two losses to the Steelers this year.

In next Sunday's playoff games, the San Diego Chargers host the Miami Dolphins in the AFC and the defending Super Bowl champion Dallas Cowboys host the Green Bay Packers in an NFC second round contest.

In Cleveland it was a case of the pupil beating the teacher as Cleveland head coach Bill Belichick advanced at the expense of New England's Bill Parcells. Belichick was an assistant coach under Parcells with the New York Giants, a combination that led to two Super Bowl titles.

"I know that I wouldn't be standing here if it wasn't for Bill Parcells," Belichick said of his friend and mentor. Testaverde, in his first career playoff game, com-

pleted 20 of 30 passes, including his first 10 of the second half. He didn't throw a single interception against the Pats, who had won their last seven games.

Bledsoe completed 21-of-50 for 235 yards and one touchdown, but was picked off three times in New England's first playoff game since 1986.

Cleveland snapped a 10-10 halftime tie on Leroy Hoard's 10-yard touchdown run with 2:21 left in the third quarter, hoard also caught a 25-yard pass from Testaverde on the drive.

Matt Stover's 21-yard field goal with 3:36 left in the game gave the Browns a 20-10 lead after Eric Turner returned an interception of a Bledsoe pass 28 yards.

### EXECUTIVE SECRETARY NEEDED

Small, busy, privately-owned company looking for Executive Secretary:

Full time.  
Excellent English & Arabic.  
Computer skills.  
Mail or fax CV to: P.O.Box 1838, Amman 11118 - Jordan. Fax: 676664

### TO LET

A luxury two-bedroom flat with or without furniture. Second floor, central heating and telephone. Families or female students only. Please contact: 604026

### FOR EMBASSIES

For sale: Volvo 740 GLE 1987 Model. Fully automatic with full options. Excellent condition. Non-Jordanian number plate. Price: US\$12,000 (negotiable).

Call: 865875

### KEEP THIS NUMBER

864838

Central Heating  
24 hours Service

**MODERN FURNISHED APARTMENTS**  
★ Studio of one bedroom, K & B.  
★ One bedroom living room K & B.  
★ Two bedrooms, living-dining room K & B.  
Central heating and telephones.  
Location: Jabal Amman bet. 3rd & 4th Circles.  
Owner Tel: 867882/842351

**Se Necesita Secretaria bilingue "Arabe Espanol" O "Ingles Espanol"**  
Interesadas ponganse en Contacto con el numero de telefono 685882 de 9.00-1.30 de la mañana.

## Lakers stop Suns' streak

PHOENIX (AFP) — It was a real Hollywood ending for Cedric Ceballos, whose 37 points helped the Lakers snap a home court winning streak by Phoenix, the club that traded him away.

"I really wanted to win, not because this is the team where I started but to prove that we can beat the high-ranking teams in the NBA," Ceballos said after the 127-121 victory over Phoenix.

The win broke the Suns' 25-game home streak, which was the longest in the National Basketball Association.

"Personally, it was real emotional for me, because, you know, I played here and I really wanted to perform well."

The Lakers capitalized on their success from three-point range, with Elden Campbell and Vlade Divac backing up the strong shooting with solid defense.

"We couldn't play any better against this team," said Lakers coach Del Harris, whose team lifted their road record to 10-6 and moved within three games of the Suns in the Pacific Division standings.

Nick Van Exel, who hit five of 10 three-point attempts, had 21 points and 16 assists.

"I think everyone is more surprised than we are," he said. "We knew what we could do."

### Faisali advance to Jordan Cup final

AMMAN (J.T.) — Al Faisali Monday advanced to the final of the Jordan Cup after overcoming Al Hussein 10-9 by penalties. Their first leg match had ended scoreless.

The other team in the final will be either Al Ramtha or Al Arabi. Their first round encounter had ended 1-0 for Al Ramtha. The second round game was set for Jan. 16.

### CHEF REQUIRED

Private residence requires chef with skills in Arabic, oriental and European cooking. References & recent photograph Hard working, experienced & professional candidates only need apply to:

Personnel Manager  
P.O. Box 3312  
Amman - Jordan

### Job Vacancy

A leading international publishing & communications company/Middle East office in Jordan is seeking to employ highly motivated and creative marketing team to market one of its leading publications in the Middle East. Available positions:

1. Market Research Executive  
University Degree in marketing or business Administration.

- Minimum one year experience in the field of international market research, preferably in the computer industry  
- Fluent in English and Arabic  
- Good computer skills  
- Other nationality besides the Jordanian nationality is a plus

2. Marketing Co-ordinator:

- University Degree in marketing or business Administration.  
- Minimum one year experience in the field of organizing marketing events and designing promotional campaigns.  
- Fluent in English and Arabic  
- Good computer skills  
- Other nationality besides the Jordanian nationality is a plus

3. Advertising Sales Representative:

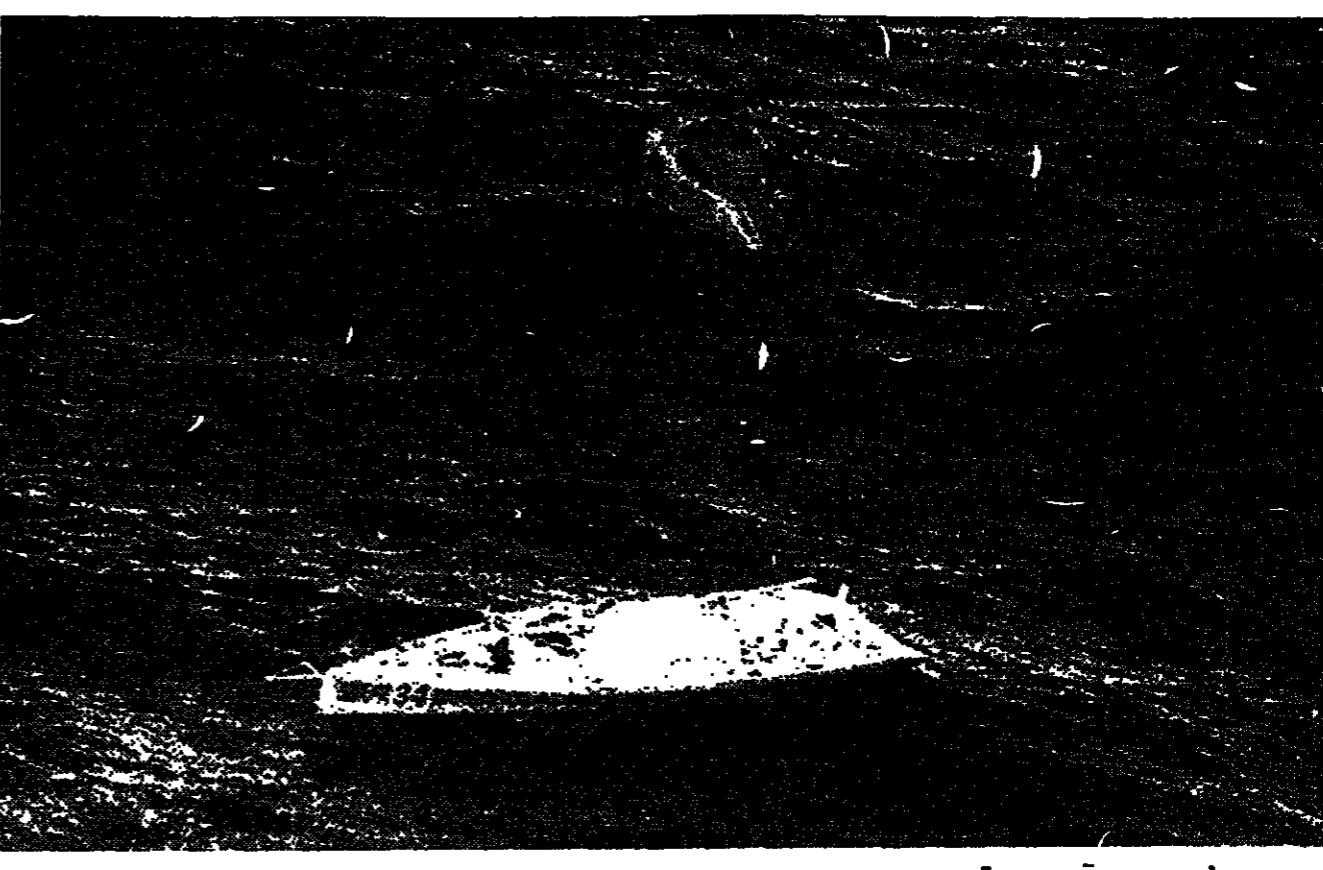
- University Degree in marketing or business Administration.  
- Minimum one year experience in the field of sales  
- Fluent in English and Arabic  
- Good computer skills and computer industry background  
- Valid residency in K.S.A. or other Gulf countries is a plus

4. Marketing Assistant/Secretarial tasks

- Minimum two years experience as an executive secretary in an international company  
- Fluent in English and Arabic, spoken and written  
- Good computer skills  
- University Degree in business Administration is a plus.

Packages includes high incentives and excellent fringe benefits. Interviews will start by January 20. Kindly submit CV's to the following address:

Marketing & Sales Director  
P.O. Box 911288  
Amman/ Jordan



French solo yachtswoman Isabelle Autissier sits on her damaged yacht awaiting a rescue helicopter to airlift her to safety (AFP photo)

## Rescued yachtswoman reaches dry land, vows to return to sea

ADELAIDE, Australia (AFP) — French solo yachtswoman Isabelle Autissier vowed Monday to return to sea as soon as possible when she finally reached land after a five-day ordeal on a rudderless yacht in mountainous seas.

Autissier had been under round-the-clock observation by a shuttle service of Australian air force planes for three days while the guided missile destroyer Darwinn, crewed by sailors recalled from Christmas leave, raced to her rescue from Western Australia.

She said her most emotional moment was when she saw the search plane, but the helicopter rescue came as in a dream. "It seems to me it was quite magical... the helicopter coming down with a guy on a line," she said.

Her main concern now was retrieving her yacht if possible. But she would still like to re-enter the race if a boat could be found for the third leg.

"It is very difficult — this boat represents three years of my life. We are very close," she said, adding: "I would like to do the third leg of the BOC if you can get the boat for me."

"But she said" she would remain in Australia awaiting the results of the search for her one-million-dollar yacht. A deep sea trawler, the Petuna Explorer, left the island state of Tasmania Monday to attempt a salvage operation.

Trawler captain John Peterson said he was fairly confident the yacht could be rescued.

Recalling her ordeal aboard the floundering boat,

she said the work of clearing a five-square-metre hole in the decks of wreckage and debris had allowed her little time to reflect.

### LEADING INTERNATIONAL BANK

The bank is planning, both to expand in Jordan, and also to open branches in Nablus, Ramallah and Bethlehem.

### OUTSTANDING RECRUITS are invited to apply.

Candidates will be graduates, probably in finance or accounting, with a strong academic record, possibly obtained overseas. Women candidates are welcome. Candidates should have strongly customer orientated personalities.

Fully competitive salary packages will be paid.

Please immediately forward detailed CVS showing academic and other qualifications, together with grades obtained, and previous work experience, to:

Personnel Manager  
P.O.Box 9997  
Amman .

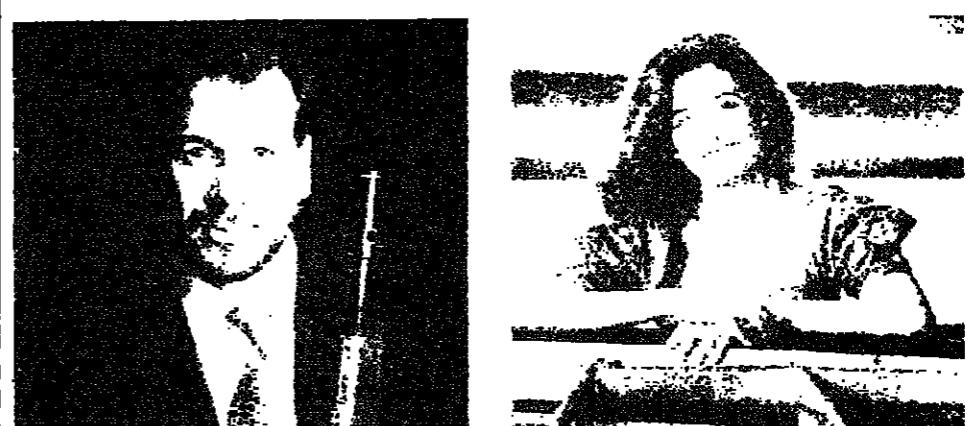
ANZ Grindlays Bank  
In Jordan since 1925

### Under the Patronage of HRH Prince Ra'ad Bin Zeid

Al-Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped in cooperation with

The British Council

presents



### Towards Humanity

A concert

with the British flautist

Wissam Boustany

and pianist

Amira Fouad

The Programme includes pieces by Donizetti, Doppler, Chopin, Heath, Boustany and Franck.

Date : Wednesday, 4 January

Time : 8pm

Location : Royal Cultural Centre

Price : 8 JD

TICKETS AVAILABLE AT: The Royal Cultural Centre

• The British Council

• Marriott Hotel.

Thanks to our special sponsor

Marriott

## Algerian politician suspicious of hijack

PARIS (Agencies) — Algerian politician Hocine Ait Ahmad has voiced suspicion that the hijackers of a French airliner had covert help from Algiers authorities seeking to win increased French support against extremists.

Mr. Ait Ahmad, a leader of Algeria's war of independence against France in the 1950s, told the French daily *Aujourd'hui* in an interview published on Monday there were unanswered questions about the hijackers' possible accomplices.

"Was someone seeking to cause a great tragedy with an aim of boosting support from the French opinion and government?" he asked.

Algeria has admitted that security lapses at Algiers airport allowed four hijackers to board the Air France plane with weapons and explosives on Christmas Eve.

The French daily *Le Monde* said early investigations in Algiers showed the hijackers, their weapons wrapped in clothing, got onto the tarmac through the domestic terminal.

It said the duty security guard was sheltering from rain in a sentry box and did not challenge them as they were wearing uniforms of the state airline, Air Algérie. They pointed their weapons at police guarding the aircraft and boarded, first pretending to be carrying out an identity check.

The hijackers were shot dead in Marseille 54 hours later when French commandos stormed the plane, freeing 169 hostages.

There was tension between French and Algerian authorities during the hijacking, and French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur had to intervene personally to convince Algiers to let the plane fly to France. The hijackers killed three hostages in Algiers.

Mr. Ait Ahmad, now head of a minority Socialist Party, said the hijacking showed violence in Algeria could spread abroad and urged Paris to end its support for the Algerian government's crackdown on fundamentalists.

He said hardliners in the French government had encouraged the crackdown in order to prevent Algerian violence from interfering with the campaign for next April's French presidential election. But they had overestimated the capacity of Algerian security forces to control the situation.

No police confirmation was immediately available of the *France-Soir* report.

On Friday, one Algerian fundamentalist organisation, the Armed Islamic Group (GIA), said it had a "legal obligation" to wage war on France, and warned of extremist action on the French mainland "in coming days."

## Scalfaro set to pursue bid to find new premier

ROME (Agencies) — Italy's President Scalfaro starts a second bout of talks Tuesday to find a successor to outgoing premier Silvio Berlusconi and pull the country back from the brink of a second general election in eight months.

The coalition government and opposition parties remain deadlocked over the succession after Mr. Scalfaro ended a first round of talks with various party leaders Friday.

But the president said he would press ahead with efforts to find a consensus candidate as most of those he had met were opposed to snap elections.

Mr. Berlusconi had earlier urged Mr. Scalfaro to call fresh elections on March 26 on the grounds that parliament had lost its legitimacy and betrayed the will of the people who elected it last March.

This was rejected by Mr. Scalfaro, who said in his New Year message that Mr. Berlusconi had to make sacrifices in the general interest of the country and assured voters that the parliament had "in no way lost its legitimacy."

The prime minister, who spent the holiday at his Saint Moritz villa, has said the only way of avoiding snap elections would be for his former coalition partners in the Northern League, to jettison his arch-rival Umberto Bossi as leader.

The league's move to withdraw its parliamentary support forced media baron Berlusconi, who is currently under investigation for alleged corruption, to tender his resignation on Dec. 22.

## King sends message to Ramos

MANILA (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday expressed Jordan's desire to strengthen its ties with the Philippines in all fields.

In a written message to Philippine President Fidel Ramos delivered by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the King said Jordan and the Philippines should define their future ties, especially after the signing of the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty last October.

Prince Mohammad, currently on a visit to the Philippines, conveyed the greetings of King Hussein to Mr. Ramos, who lauded His Majesty's policies and leadership.

Mr. Ramos conferred upon Prince Mohammad the Seika Tuna Medal of the Dato Order.

Prince Mohammad had earlier met with the speaker of the Philippines parliament and discussed with him scopes of bilateral relations, particularly in potash industries and investment fields.



## Part of bridge under construction collapses; workers slightly injured

AMMAN (J.T.) — Four people were slightly injured on Monday when part of a bridge under construction collapsed, Amman Mayor Mamdouh Abbadi said.

Dr. Abbadi told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the collapse occurred when the workers were pouring concrete at a section of the bridge that will

connect the Abdoun area and the airport road with the Seventh Circle.

The injured were treated immediately, Dr. Abbadi said.

Other reports put the number of injured at 10.

The injured workers were employed by a private contractor who has a JD 154,000 contract to

build the bridge, Dr. Abbadi said.

Preliminary inquiries found that the collapse occurred because of insufficient support pillars, the mayor said.

The contractor was trying to complete work ahead of schedule, Dr. Abbadi said. The contractor will rebuild the collapsed part, he said.

## Masri forming 15-strong bloc in Lower House

By Tareq Momani  
Special to the Jordan Times

Ibrahim Samara, Nazih Ammari and Fawzi Tucimeh.

AMMAN — Former Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Tamer Al Masri is reportedly putting the finishing touches to the formation of a new parliamentary bloc grouping 15 deputies.

The new group, which is still to be named, includes in addition to Mr. Masri, Ali Abdul Ragheb, Abdul Razzaq Tubaishat, Awad Kleifat, Talal Obeidat, Abdul Karim Al Daghmi, Jamal Saraiheh, Anwar Hadid, Mohammad Dadih, Samir Habashen, Fayad Jarra, Samih Farah,

parliamentary bloc was formed. The "independent national action front," according to a spokesman for the group, resulted from the merger of "the National Action Front" and "the Independent Parliamentary Bloc," totalling 17 deputies.

If these blocs come into force, observers believe, many deputies will change positions and alliances giving preference to those closer to their own political stands.

According to observers inside the House, there is a strong tendency for the formation of a wide-based coalition of blocs which could have a greater pressure on crucial decisions in various issues.

With the expected formation of the new blocs, the Lower House would have six main groups: The Islamic Action Front (17 seats), the Independent National Action Front (17), the National Front (10), the Democratic Alliance (9), the Al Ikhlas Bloc (7) and the new bloc formed by Mr. Masri (15).

These blocs could undergo further changes in the event of a new government being formed or if the present government undergoes a major reshuffle.

## Jordanian industrialists begin 6-day Iraq visit

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A 52-member team of Jordanian industrialists left for Iraq Monday seeking to consolidate trade links ahead of the possible easing/lifting of the more than four-year-old international sanctions against Jordan's eastern neighbour and one-time largest trading partner.

The delegation, headed by Amman Chamber of Industry Chairman Khalid Abu Hassan, will hold talks with Iraqi ministers and senior officials as well as Iraqi businessmen with a view to preparing for the post-sanctions period and possible trade during the interim, said Ali Dajani, an advisor to the Amman Chamber of Industry.

Mr. Dajani said the team's visit was in response to an invitation extended by the Iraqi public and private sectors and noted that Iraqi industry and trade Minister Mohammad Mahdi Saleh, who was in Amman, had expressed keen interest in the visit.

According to Mr. Dajani, Jordanian exports of foods and medicine and other "humanitarian goods" exempt from the sanctions totalled JD 77 million (about \$110 million) in 1994. "Jordanian-Iraqi trade is steadily improving but we need to do a lot more," said Mr. Dajani.

Pre-crisis Jordanian-Iraqi trade was around \$700 million, with Iraqi oil exports to Jordan accounting for more than half that amount. With the imposition of sanctions, Jordanian exports were limited to food and medicine and related goods approved by the U.N. sanctions committee.

Mr. Dajani said the mission to Iraq would seek "barter trade" — Iraqi oil and dates in exchange for Jordanian food and medicine. "But the trade would come only if it is approved by the sanctions committee," he said. "We believe that Iraqi date exports could not be included in the sanctions if only because dates are a basic food item for many in the Arab World, including Jordan."

Opponents of the millionaire businessmen are against snap elections, but Forza Italia spokesman Antonio Tajani insisted early elections must be held and prepared by the outgoing government.

The mission will spend six days in Iraq, holding meetings and visiting Iraqi industrial sites.

would be able to import Iraqi dates as well as Iraqi sulphur for Jordanian fertiliser industries soon with approval from the sanctions committee.

Jordan needs large quantities of sulphur for its fertiliser industry. The Kingdom's need for sulphur is also expected to rise dramatically when two fertiliser plants being built in the south come on-stream next year.

The delegation visiting Amman Chamber of Industry Chairman Khalid Abu Hassan, will hold talks with Iraqi ministers and senior officials as well as Iraqi businessmen with a view to preparing for the post-sanctions period and possible trade during the interim, said Ali Dajani, an advisor to the Amman Chamber of Industry.

Mr. Dajani said the team's visit was in response to an invitation extended by the Iraqi public and private sectors and noted that Iraqi industry and trade Minister Mohammad Mahdi Saleh, who was in Amman, had expressed keen interest in the visit.

According to Mr. Dajani, Jordanian exports of foods and medicine and other "humanitarian goods" exempt from the sanctions totalled JD 77 million (about \$110 million) in 1994. "Jordanian-Iraqi trade is steadily improving but we need to do a lot more," said Mr. Dajani.

Pre-crisis Jordanian-Iraqi trade was around \$700 million, with Iraqi oil exports to Jordan accounting for more than half that amount. With the imposition of sanctions, Jordanian exports were limited to food and medicine and related goods approved by the U.N. sanctions committee.

Mr. Dajani said the mission to Iraq would seek "barter trade" — Iraqi oil and dates in exchange for Jordanian food and medicine. "But the trade would come only if it is approved by the sanctions committee," he said. "We believe that Iraqi date exports could not be included in the sanctions if only because dates are a basic food item for many in the Arab World, including Jordan."

Opponents of the millionaire businessmen are against snap elections, but Forza Italia spokesman Antonio Tajani insisted early elections must be held and prepared by the outgoing government.

The mission will spend six days in Iraq, holding meetings and visiting Iraqi industrial sites.

## 8 policemen killed in Egypt

MINYA, Egypt (AFP) — Suspected Islamic militants shot dead eight policemen and three civilians in a series of blood New Year attacks in the troubled Minya region of southern Egypt Monday.

An Interior Ministry statement said that four attacks, in which at least two people were also wounded, all took place near the town of Mallawi, about 300 kilometres south of Cairo.

They were among the bloodiest incidents since Muslim militants launched a violent anti-government campaign in March 1992. Police said they took place within the space of one hour.

The gunmen fled in all four incidents and security forces launched a huge manhunt in the region, calling in reinforcements from neighbouring Assuit province, including armoured vehicles.

The Interior Ministry said five policemen and two civilians were killed and another policeman was wounded when gunmen opened fire on the passengers of a minibus in Roda village.

The gunmen had ordered the minibus driver to stop, forced the passengers to get out and then "opened fire indiscriminately," the ministry statement said.

Police said the gunmen had checked the passengers' identity cards before opening fire.

Later gunmen fired at a van heading towards Assuit, killing a policeman and a civilian and wounding one other civilian, the ministry said.

Police said the attackers had chased the van in a car, riddling it with bullets. They put the number of wounded at three, including a 13-year-old boy.

In the third incident, gunmen fired at a bus on the Cairo-Assuit road near Roda, killing a policeman.

Witnesses said three gunmen had waved the bus down and the driver had stopped, believing it was a police check.

Three strangers got on the bus and asked if there were any police on board," one witness said.

"The policeman, thinking it was a police check, identified himself. They took him off the bus, he tried to resist and one of the gunmen shot him dead with five bullets."

The gunmen had ordered the minibus driver to stop, forced the passengers to get

out and then "opened fire indiscriminately," the ministry statement said.

Police said the gunmen had checked the passengers' identity cards before opening fire.

Later gunmen fired at a van heading towards Assuit, killing a policeman and a civilian and wounding one other civilian.

The town has become an Islamic militant hotbed since a police crackdown on militant hideouts in Assuit last year.

"Large numbers of merchants have quit the town in fear of their lives, closing down shops and stores in what was previously the busiest Upper Egyptian town," the English-language Egyptian Gazette wrote.

They attacked Hamzali because the village did not support them. It was a guard village," one official said.

"Life is the most sacred of human rights. This incident which deprived 19 of our citizens of their right to live is the ultimate violation of human rights," Mr. Deneen said.

The rebels of the separatist Kurdish Labour Party (PKK) abducted three men as they fled in the dark. Troops were combing the area in search for the guerrillas.

"I ask everyone to refrain from supporting this movement (PKK) directly or indirectly," Mr. Deneen said.

More than 14,000 people, including 3,500 civilians, have been killed in the PKK's 10-year-old fight for a separate Kurdish state in the southeast.

"I bring this savagery before the attention of our people and of the world," he said.

Hamzali is one of the villages in southeast Turkey which refuse to support the rebels and provide men to serve as village guards paid by the government. They are often the target of PKK attacks.

Iraq criticised Turkey on Monday for allowing allied planes to use bases on its territory to protect rebel Kurds.

The ruling Baath Party's newspaper Al Thawra said Ankara's decision to extend

## Heavy fighting rages in North Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — Heavy fighting is raging between rival Kurdish groups in the northern Iraqi city of Erbil, hampering the distribution of aid to needy Kurds, a senior U.N. official said on Monday.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said on Monday that 472 people had been killed in the battles.

"This fighting has killed 472, including 42 children and one woman," the agency said.

Travellers reaching Mosul, 90 kilometres from Erbil, said that hundreds of families had fled the fighting.

"The security situation is bad in Erbil in particular and tense elsewhere," Mohammad Zejari, United Nations coordinator in Iraq, told Reuters.

"As of this morning we have reports of heavy fighting inside and outside Erbil. One of the hospitals was severely damaged," he said.

The fighting pits the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) led by Massoud Barzani against the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) headed by Jalal Talabani.

After Iraq's defeat in the 1991 Gulf war over Kuwait, Iraqi Kurds set up a regional government under Western protection away from Baghdad's authority. But it failed to dislodge the rival Kurdish groups.

Last May, clashes between the PUK and KDP killed hundreds of people and led to the set up of two facto

spheres of influence in the region.

Mr. Zejari said no party was in control of Erbil, a Kurdish stronghold.

## COLUMN 8

### Study says too much exercise may be bad

SYDNEY (R) — Too much intense exercise might make you sick by reducing the body's ability to fight disease, according to an Australian study published Monday. Researchers at the University of Western Australia, writing in the *Medical Journal of Australia*, said they had discovered that intense exercise dramatically cuts levels of glutamine, a substance vital to the body's immune system.

"This reduction in available glutamine may be sufficient to reduce immunological reactivity and place subjects at risk of infection," microbiologist and team leader David Keast wrote.

Travellers reaching Mosul, 90 kilometres from Erbil, said that hundreds of families had fled the fighting.

"The security situation is bad in Erbil in particular and tense elsewhere," Mohammad Zejari, United Nations coordinator in Iraq, told Reuters.

"As of this morning we have reports of heavy fighting inside and outside Erbil. One of the hospitals was severely damaged," he said.

The fighting pits the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) led by Massoud Barzani against the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) headed by Jalal Talabani.

After Iraq's defeat in the 1991 Gulf war over Kuwait, Iraqi Kurds set up a regional government under Western protection away from Baghdad's authority. But it failed to dislodge the rival Kurdish groups.

Last May, clashes between the PUK